

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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VOL. XIII NO. 4 SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1975

25¢



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20 MILLION AMERICANS COULD...BUT DON'T

ARE YOU ELIGIBLE FOR FOOD STAMPS?



Eligibility for food stamps reviewed. A public service by THE BLACK PANTHER.



(Washington, D.C.) — In the midst of skyrocketing unemployment, economy shattering inflation/recession and spiraling food prices, comes a report from the Senate Select Nutrition Committee charging that the restrictive policies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are preventing the national food stamp program from meeting the needs of millions of American people.

The report, released last week, estimates that there are 20 million Americans eligible for food stamps but aren't receiving them.

The Committee report charges that the Agriculture Department's requirements for verification of income, a complicated 15 step adjustment process used to establish food stamp eligibility, cost and quantity received, "are unnecessarily burdensome and not justified." The report says that the requirement guidelines are an inconvenience to both poor people and state officials who must administer the program.

In regard to eligibility, *Newsweek* magazine, in its February 24 issue, writes: "In most places, extensive documentation is required — driver's license, social security cards for all members of the household, birth certificates of all children, voter registration card, rent receipts, bank statements and cancelled checks. Failure to produce one required document can mean having to start all over again."

The Senate Committee recommended that the eligibility certification in its present form

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Editorial

OPOA Racism

Robert Trestler, president of the White "Oakland Police Officers Association" dares to presume to lecture, by implication, Raymond Clark, president of the Oakland Black Officers Association, on whom the Black officers in Oakland's Police Department should associate with. He writes: "I am confident that no Oakland police officer could find his position so desperate that he would request or accept assistance from any person within or aligned with the Black Panthers..." (See story, page 5.)

At the same time, in reply to charges made more than a month ago before the Oakland City Council by representative leaders of the Black community of blatant, racist behavior by White policemen in the Black community and racism within the department, Trestler writes: "I resent the implication that we are as a group, racist..."

Trestler's assumption that the Black officers do not know what is in their best interest and that he must tell them, is the clearest refutation of his claim that he is not a racist. And, since he presents himself as spokesman for the Oakland Police Officers Association as their president, we assume he speaks for the membership of his organization.

No one wishes to be used as "pawns," Officer Trestler, least of all Black Americans who have vast experience of being used by the power structure of this country and the power structure of Oakland as an excuse for the deplorable conditions of our lives and the deplorable conditions of the lives of untold numbers of non-Black citizens of this country.

To assume that the Black police officers of Oakland would allow themselves to be used "as pawns to create a cause or platform to support an attempt to achieve political office," as Trestler writes, strongly suggests that these Black officers are incapable of judging for themselves both the seriousness of the situation of police racism in Oakland and deciding for themselves the best ways to combat it.

There is little that concerns the dignity and welfare of the Black community of Oakland, Officer Trestler, that the Black Panther Party does not know about. The Black officers are part of this community, far more so than the White officers, most of whom live outside Oakland. That's how we got involved. And, that's why we will stay involved until police racism is no more.



"QUICK! ANOTHER \$222 MILLION AND WE CAN PROP THIS THING BACK UP AGAIN"

An Appeal To Our Readers

Dear Readers,

This is an appeal for help. *THE BLACK PANTHER* is in desperate need of funds in order to continue to appear. As with everything else in the U.S. today, our production costs have sky-rocketed, while the ability of those for whom we primarily publish our paper to afford even the 25 cents it costs grows more and more difficult.

We have been able to continue to appear because those of us who produce *THE BLACK PANTHER* receive no salaries. We all contribute our time and our skills because we believe strongly in what we are doing.

THE BLACK PANTHER receives no income from its ads. All the ads that appear in the paper are placed either in gratitude for regular contributions by the advertiser to one or more of the several Free Survival Programs of the Black Panther Party, or because the "product" advertised directly contributes to the liberation of oppressed humankind.

The many encouraging letters we receive from readers assures us that *THE BLACK PANTHER* is valuable and must not only continue to appear but must reach more and more readers. Its ability to do so depends on you.

THE BLACK PANTHER is your newspaper. We who produce it are only the instruments through which your voice is heard throughout the land. Help us keep your voice out there. Help us make it stronger and stronger. Send us whatever you can, and send it TODAY!

With every contribution of \$25.00 or more you will receive free a one year's subscription. For every contribution of \$100.00 or more you will receive free a life-time subscription.

But we need your \$1.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 contributions also.

By helping to keep *THE BLACK PANTHER* alive and well you will be directly contributing to your liberation.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

David G. Du Bois

David G. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief

COMMENT

"TURN PRISONS INTO GOLDFISH BOWLS"

By Tom Wicker

The following is Part 1 of an article published in the March, 1975 issue of *More* magazine and written by New York Times columnist Tom Wicker. In the article, Mr. Wicker, who was one of the negotiators during the 1971 rebellion at Attica State Prison, analyzes the role of the American press in reporting on prisons. He correctly charges that, "The greatest overall deficiency of the American press is that it relies too much on official sources. Nowhere is that deficiency more evident than in routine prison coverage, when there is any."

PART I

When Jeb Stuart Magruder, confessed perjurer, came home to a yellow ribbon round the old oak tree (actually a cherry) in the front yard of his suburban home, *The Washington Star-News* recorded the moment with a three-column front-page photo above the fold, of smiling Jeb waving at friends. You would have thought he was an astronaut home from the moon, or maybe a right-hander who had just squeezed another million out of the tax shelter he pitches for.

Most ex-cons come back to broken families, no jobs, watchful police, a vengeful society and a good chance at nothing but going back on the street in order to keep body and soul together. Jeb Magruder's crime, of course, was not like that of most ex-cons. It was worse, since he had social advantages, a good education, including a Williams College ethics course from the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, high political connections and a position of public trust. Nor had Magruder done the kind of time most ex-cons put in. His was easier, since he did it mostly at Allenwood farm and the Fort Holabird house for federal witnesses—not at Attica or Moundsville or San Quentin or Raiford, or any of the other maximum security hellholes in which American society cages "real criminals."

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THE BLACK PANTHER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 801 EAST 94th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612. TELEPHONE: (415) 436-0200.
YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$10.00.
APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATE PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

PEOPLE'S ARTIST ELAINE BROWN PERFORMS AT COMMUNITY FORUM

(Oakland, Calif.) — Last Sunday's Community Forum at East Oakland's Son of Man Temple was a rare treat for all those who attended.

Popular community organizer Ms. Elaine Brown, candidate for the 3rd District seat on the Oakland City Council, is also a talented songwriter and singer, and on Sunday, Elaine shared her beautiful talent with members of the Son of Man Temple and their guests in one of the Temple's most memorable programs.

Appearing at the Community Forum was the dynamic Joel Dorham Afro-Latin Quintet. Frequent guests at the Community Forum, the quintet's Afro-Latin jazz sounds put the audience in a relaxed, mellow mood.

PEOPLE'S ARTIST

Elaine, who has been described by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician, Brother Huey P. Newton, as "the first genuine People's Artist America has ever produced," wrote all the songs recorded on two long-playing albums, *Seize the Time* and *Until We're Free*, released by Motown Records. Commenting on what it means to be a People's Artist, Elaine explained to the Community Forum audience:

"I don't really feel like I write songs. Songs are really the artist's expression of what a lot of other people do. I couldn't write these songs if it wasn't for the wonderful things people do."

Elaine then sang eight of her stirring, soulful compositions which brought smiles to everybody's faces and filled the Temple with frequent shouts of "That's right, Elaine. Sing it."

Elaine sang from the depths of her heart, as she says, out of her experiences as a Black woman who has suffered the racist, sexist indignities of America. Her well-known "Until We're Free" was inspired by a conversation Elaine had with a friend in her hometown in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who told her about all their friends who were either dead, on dope or in jail.

"A Former Friend," one of Elaine's newest compositions, CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

ELAINE'S CANDIDACY: "SOMETHING DIFFERENT IN OAKLAND"

ENDORSEMENTS, FUND RAISERS QUICKEN CAMPAIGN PACE

(Oakland, Calif.) — "On April 15, something different is going to happen in Oakland," Ms. Elaine Brown, candidate for Oakland City Council, 3rd District, told a crowd of enthusiastic supporters at a fund-raising party in her honor at Tolin's Banquet Room last Saturday night.

Elaine is right. In fact, "something different" is happening in Oakland now.

All over the city, large numbers of people are perking up to the frontrunning campaign Elaine is conducting, and gearing themselves for the April 15 city municipal elections.

Endorsements are flowing into the downtown campaign headquarters and Elaine and her campaign committee aides are constantly on the go, proving true to her pledge to maintain personal contact with the people of this city.

Recently, Elaine won the prestigious endorsements of the Alameda County Democratic Party Central Committee and COPE, the political education arm of the Alameda County Central Labor Council.



City Council candidate Ms. ELAINE BROWN at a fund-raising party given for her at Tolin's Lounge in East Oakland.

Individual endorsements have been just as strong. Indeed, just a partial list of these include: Congressman Ronald Dellums; Assemblyman Ken Meade; Dr. Kenneth Goode; Maria Auxilio Prendez; Nelson Fields; Attorney Fred Hiestand; Richard O. Clark; Dr. Edward Connally; Rev. Frank Pinkard; Donald R. Hopkins; Rick Ellis; Mary Lou Ellis; Molly

Dougherty; Cris Dougherty; Michael Dieden; Gary Robinson; Jane Robinson; Barbara J. Lee; Nayt Everett; Marsha Martin; Attorney Clarence Davis; and many others.

Also, keeping an eye on the fast-approaching March 16 deadline, Ms. Adrienne Humphrey of the Committee for Greater Voter Registration reports that as of last week, the group had registered a total of 16,200 Alameda County residents to vote. Of that total, Ms. Humphrey says, 14,900 are Oaklanders.

DRIVE

The Committee, Ms. Humphrey adds, is stepping up its community out-reach drive. Freshly printed leaflets are now being circulated, she says, informing local citizens that they can register to vote at three different locations on a daily basis until March 16:

- Food King, 88th and East 14th St.
- Eastmont Mall, lower lobby, 73rd and Bancroft.
- MacArthur, Broadway Mall.

Oakland is slated to use new electronic voting machines for the first time for the April 15 elections, and Ms. Humphrey says that the Committee, in its efforts to educate the community to their voting rights, can provide demonstrator models to display before social and civic groups, house meetings or interested individuals. Call (415) 444-0014 in order to have the Committee send one of its volunteers either to register someone or to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

5,000 TO RECEIVE LEARNING CENTER NEWSLETTER



(Oakland, Calif.) — The first Community Learning Center Newsletter, featuring the annual report of the Educational Opportunities Corporation, the nonprofit, community-based group which sponsors the East Oakland complex, is presently being mailed to over 5,000 individuals and groups throughout the country.

Included in the initial eight-page monthly newsletter, says Ms. Joan Kelly, EOC chief administrator and spokesperson, are articles on the SAFE (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) Seniors Dance, the Christmas play performed by the children of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, and a special "New Year's Greeting" from Ms. Elaine Brown, EOC Executive Director, chairperson of its Board of Directors, and currently a frontrunning candidate for the Oakland City Council, 3rd District seat.



Many states have drastically increased their distribution of food stamps in anticipation of the long lines of people out of work.

MILWAUKEE WELFARE RIGHTS GROUP SUES OVER FOOD STAMP OUT REACH

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) — The Wisconsin Welfare Rights Organization (WRO) filed a lawsuit here recently against the state for failure to implement outreach requirements of the Food Stamp Act.

The suit was filed as a class action on behalf of all the organization's members and the approximately 355,000 persons eligible for food stamps but who are not in the program. (See Coverstory.)

WRO contends that thousands of individuals and families are being deprived of their right to receive food stamps because of poor or nonexistent outreach programs.

Under the Food Stamp Act, states have been required since 1971 to "undertake effective action...to inform low income households concerning the availability and benefits of the food stamp program and insure the participation of such households."

COMPLAINT

In studies cited in the complaint, it was estimated that of the 487,937 persons eligible for food stamps in the state, the highest number of persons actually receiving food stamps during the first three quarters of 1974 was only 132,313 people per month or approximately 27 per cent.

The suit says that other states, such as New Jersey, have increased their participation in the food stamp program to 63 per cent after recently implementing a food stamp outreach program.

The WRO says it is fighting for the outreach program, not just for welfare recipients, but for all low income people who are not benefiting from the food stamp program because they are not

informed of eligibility requirements, benefits of the program or how to apply for food stamps.

In the suit, the WRO is asking the court to declare the lack of an outreach food stamp program to

"TURN PRISONS INTO GOLDFISH BOWLS"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

But perhaps of Magruder the least said the better. The point here is that three-column photo in the *Star-News* is as good a symbol as any of the failure of the American press to comprehend, expose or care much about that part of the criminal justice system laughably referred to as "corrections." (The picture is also a splendid symbol of the American press's tendency to turn sharpers, frauds, sex objects, sexists, parasites, promoters and outright crooks into glamour boys or girls, but that's another story.)

Not that the American press doesn't report on prisons; it does, all too frequently. Some of its reporting, moreover, is courageous, perceptive, hard-hitting—exposes of prison conditions, studies of recidivism, personal accounts like that of Ben Bagdikian, who got himself sent up in order to do a series for *The Washington Post*. *The New York Times* once sent its food critic to sample the cuisine at Attica—but then, the same critic was later assigned to check out dog and cat food, too.

I don't pretend to be an authority on prisons, nor much of one on press treatment of prisons and inmates. But I have been interested in both subjects since the Attica revolt of September 1971—an event that powerfully concentrated the minds of those present. Since then, I've come to the conclusion that enterprise

be inconsistent with the requirements of the federal law. They are also asking that state officials be enjoined from failing to devise and implement an effective outreach plan. □

stories, even when good and useful, don't rectify the basic prison-press problem, which is day-to-day coverage.

American prisons, after all, form one of the most tightly closed societies this side of Siberia. Their fortresslike construction is designed as much to keep the public out as to keep the prisoners in; in fact, the early Quaker's conception of the "penitentiary" was of a monastic place of solitude and quiet, where a criminal could have nothing to do but contemplate and repent.

Nor is it architecture alone that closes off the prisons from the public. Most of them, as in New York State, are located far from urban centers—out of sight, as it were, of the masses of the public, therefore easily out of mind. In 1971, it cost \$33.35 round-trip for the bus ride (nine hours each way) from New York City to Batavia and back—then \$12 round-trip for the taxi ride between Batavia and Attica.

Thus isolated in space and behind their walls, prisons are closed in still another way, by the bureaucracy which has the unpleasant, sometimes dangerous, usually thankless task of running them. In New York, as in some other states, this bureaucracy is knit together in three different ways—by the civil service, through the corrections officers' union, and as a quasi-police force.

TO BE CONTINUED

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

MARCH 9, 1820

Sailing from New York City harbor on February 6, the "Mayflower of Liberia" and its 86 Black passengers arrived in Sierra Leone, home to their mother continent of Africa, on March 9, 1820.

MARCH 13, 1862

Ending what one historian has called "the military slave hunt," the U.S. Congress on March 13, 1862, passed legislation forbidding Union officers and soldiers from aiding in the capture and return of fugitive slaves.

MARCH 10, 1863

In a crucial Civil War battle on March 10, 1863, two all-Black infantry regiments, the First and Second South Carolina Colored Troop Divisions, captured and occupied the key city of Jacksonville, Florida. The Black troops' gallantry, daring and determination is said to have caused "panic" along the Southern seacoast.

MARCH 15, 1933

Launching its lengthy attack against segregation and discrimination in education, the NAACP filed suit against the University of North Carolina on behalf of Thomas Hocutt, who was refused admittance because he was Black, on March 15, 1933. This initial case lost on a technicality when the president of a Black college Hocutt had previously attended refused to certify his scholastic record. It would be as late as 1951 before the University of North Carolina would admit the first Black student in its 162-year history.

MARCH 12, 1955

Charlie Parker, "The Bird," one of the founders and mainstays of the modern jazz movement, died on March 12, 1955.

MARCH 11, 1959

Lorraine Hansberry's *Raisin in the Sun*, the first play written by a Black woman to reach the Broadway stage, opened with Sidney Poitier and Claudia McNeil in the starring roles on March 11, 1959. The moving drama was the first to be directed by a Black man, Lloyd Richards, in over half a century.

RICHMOND BLACK COPS SUE FOR \$3 MILLION

(Richmond, Calif.) — Black police officers of the Richmond Police Department have filed a civil rights suit against the city of Richmond, charging racial discrimination in hiring, firing and promotion of officers, it was announced last week.

Damages of \$3 million are being sought in the suit filed in federal District Court in San Francisco by the organization of Black Richmond officers, Guardians of Justice. Guardians of Justice is a member of the Western Region of the National Black Officers Association, as is the Oakland Black Officers Association.

The 33-page complaint charges that only 15 per cent of Richmond's police officers are minority, while the city's population is 50 per cent minority, overwhelmingly Black.

Only four minority officers are currently serving above the rank of patrolman, the suit alleges, and minority officers are subject to different discipline procedures and are not assigned to several divisions within the department, such as the criminal investigation division.

APPOINTMENTS

The suit seeks to halt any further police department appointments to the rank of sergeant, lieutenant, or captain from the present "illegally constituted lists of eligibles" except under a plan which will assure appointment of one qualified minority officer for each White officer appointed.

Also sought by the complaint is a court order halting any further appointment of patrolmen except under a similar plan calling for appointment of two qualified minority officers for each non-minority appointment.

The Guardians of Justice, in addition, asks that the court halt any further "racially motivated terminations" and require that the city rehire those minority officers found to have been improperly fired, reinstating them with full back pay and seniority.

The filing of the suit was announced last week by David B. Rosenthal, attorney for the Guardians of Justice, at a press

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Oakland Black Officers Assn.

1001 12TH AVE. SUITE 100 OAKLAND, CALIF. 94612

COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER

MARCH 1975

THE OBOA'S CHARTER PLEDGE

"WE, THE OAKLAND BLACK OFFICERS ASSOCIATION LOVE AND RESPECT THE CITIZENS THAT LIVE IN THE CITY OF OAKLAND."

"WE, THE OAKLAND BLACK OFFICERS ASSOCIATION RESPECT THE CITIZENS THAT LIVE IN THE CITY OF OAKLAND, IN LOVE AND RESPECT."

BLACK WOMAN POLICE TRAINEE WINS JOB, BACK PAY

(Oakland, Calif.) — Sister Barbara Terrell, who appealed her firing as a probationary Oakland Police Department dispatcher on grounds that she was discriminated against because she is Black, has been restored to her \$218 per week job with about \$1,500 in back pay by the Oakland Civil Service Board.

A dispatcher trainee since June 13 last year, Sister Barbara Terrell was fired January 10, with "unsatisfactory work" being given as the reason. She immediately contacted the president of the Oakland Black Officers Association (OBOA) who put at her disposal the legal team of the Association to appeal the firing. The legal arm of the Oakland Chapter of the NAACP also undertook her case.

APPEAL

The appeal was based on a civil service rule which specifically forbids discrimination against an employee during the probationary period (a year) because of race, creed, color, religion and sex. Sister Terrell, who was one of six trainees, contended her training was more inconsistent than that of others and that her

time on microphone was scheduled to give her less practice.

She also charged prejudice by a trainer, derisive and insulting behavior by her radio room co-workers, and other abuses.

The decision to reinstate Sister Terrell was made by the Oakland Civil Service Board by a vote of 4-3 last week, after a hearing on her case. The board ruled that the police department had failed to apply its affirmative action program in Sister Terrell's case and that such failure resulted in discrimination against her under the civil service rules.

Observers here credit the favorable ruling to the fact that the Oakland City Council, under pressure from the Black community, is currently undertaking an investigation of charges of racism within the Oakland Police Department, and racist treatment of Black citizens by White police officers in the community.

The Oakland Black Officers Association has played a major role in documenting and challenging police department racism and has welcomed community efforts at improving the relationship between the police and the community. □

OAKLAND BLACK POLICE WELCOME B.P.P. SUPPORT

ISSUE COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER

(Oakland, Calif.) — The Oakland Black Officers Association (OBOA) has publicly welcomed the support of the Black Panther Party in its fight against police department racism and for improved community relations, in response to racist charges of being used as "pawns to create a cause" made by Robert Trestler, president of the White Oakland Police Officers Association (OPOA).

In the first 12-page issue of what will be a regular monthly Community Newsletter distributed throughout Oakland's Black communities last week, the OBOA's president, Raymond Clark, "by direction of its membership," characterized the inference in the White officer's charge as "petty and (reflecting) a negative perception, stereotype and paranoia that the OPOA has towards Black people."

REBUTTAL

In a three-page "rebuttal to the OPOA's newsletter" in which the charges were made, Brother Clark writes:

"There has been criticism of the OBOA because the Black Panther Party has been supportive of our community relations programs. We believe it is advantageous to this organization, the police and the community to have their support and understanding."

"People who support the OBOA represent the entire social, economic and political spectrum of individuals and organizations in Oakland."

Pointing out that the list is too long to include in the newsletter, Brother Clark states that "over 70 organizations" were represented at the first annual awards banquet of the OBOA.

"This support of other organizations, which includes Whites, far exceeds the aforementioned figure," he continues. "We consider the remark and inference towards the Black Panther Party petty and that it reflects a negative perception, stereotype and paranoia that the OPOA has towards Black people."

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TRIAL OF FOUR BLACKS ACCUSED IN "ZEBRA" SLAYINGS BEGINS

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Court proceedings of four Black men charged with murder, assault, and kidnapping in connection with the so-called "Zebra" killings, began here last week. The four men — Jessie Lee Cook, 30, Manuel Moore, 30, J.C. X (Simon), 28, and Larry Craig Green, 23—are charged with the murder of three Whites and the wounding of four others.

The actual trial is expected to begin soon. A panel of more than 150 persons will be reviewed for prospective jury duty, with questioning from both defense and prosecuting attorneys expected to be intense.

All four men, who are members of the Nation of Islam, have pleaded not guilty before Superior Court Judge Joseph Karesh on all charges. Defense attorney Charles White of Oakland will coordinate the defense while working with "strategist" Edward W. Jacks, Jr., from New York, a trouble-shooter for the Nation of Islam and former representative of Muhammad Ali. A third member of the defense team is White's associate, John F. Cruikshank.

Cook, who has already been convicted of one of the slayings, has a separate court-appointed attorney, Roger Pierucci.

The four were arrested May 1 of last year at a moving and storage company owned by the Nation of Islam in San Francisco. When the arrest was made, Mayor Joseph Alioto announced that police had "turned up" an informant to help them identify the group allegedly known as the "Death Angels."

The informer, Anthony C. Harris, a Black 29-year-old former prison inmate, claimed he had worked with Moore, Green, and Simon at the moving and storage company. Harris also claimed he had "witnessed" seven murders but not taken part in any of them. Since his statement, Harris has not been seen or heard of.

The case gained national attention because of the police practices of indiscriminately stopping and frisking Black males producing angry protest and charges of racism and fascist-type harassment by the Black community here.

Between October 20, 1973, and April 16, 1974, police claim 20



San Francisco police interrogate a Black man in reference to "Zebra" killings. Black men received check cards after interrogation.

Whites were attacked, of whom 13 died, and credited the attacks to a Black man or group of men. Community leaders charged that the police were deliberately using the "Zebra" killings to "solve" crimes that they had been unable to solve and deliberately creating an anti-Black hysteria among White citizens.

Last April, the San Francisco Police Department embarked upon a program calling officers in "interracial areas of the city," to "stop" and make a "pat search"

of all Black male persons who fit a general description of the two composite sketches of the alleged "Zebra" killer.

Through pressure from Black community and legal groups, U.S. District Court Judge Alphonso Zirpoli issued a preliminary injunction ending the forcible stops and frisks one week after the police plan was implemented. Blacks, after being searched, were given a card designating that a police check had been made. □

Nothing from nothing
leaves nothing
You've got to do something



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EYES ON CITY HALL



MODEL CITIES DIRECTOR QUILTS

Maurice Dawson, executive director for the \$500,000 Model Cities Program in West Oakland since July, 1970, sent a one-sentence letter of resignation to City Manager Cecil Riley last week, in the aftermath of an unsuccessful attempt to fire his top four aides. Giving no reason other than to say, "it was a situation where I had all the responsibility and limited authority to discipline my own staff," Dawson resigned after attempting to fire Avon Manning, evaluation division chief; Ms. Thelma Scott, chief of planning; Ms. Janie Young, chief fiscal officer; and Lonnie Carter, deputy director, on February 21. A follow-up memo from the City Manager's office later last month informed Dawson that only Riley had the authority to discharge Model Cities employees.

"LEARNING PAVILION" WALTZ

The proposed Peralta District "learning pavilion," slated to be located on Berkeley's "Hearst Strip" to replace Oakland's community-based North Peralta (Grove Street) College, took one step forward and two steps back last week. First, on Wednesday, Alameda County Superior Court Judge William Hayes denied a temporary injunction which would have stopped the district's trustees from buying the \$400,000 land area from BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit system). The request for the injunction had been made by the plaintiffs — including Bay Area Congressman Ron Dellums, the mayor of Berkeley and two of its City Council members, the Grove Street student government and others — in a taxpayer's lawsuit charging the Peralta District with "fraudulently" wasting money in attempting to close down Grove Street and establish the "learning pavilion." The next day, Thursday, the newly-elected BART Board of Directors voted to cancel the option it gave to the Peralta District last year to buy the land, thus blocking the pavilion's development. The BART action is expected to be appealed.

U. OF WASHINGTON CHICANO STUDENTS DEMAND MILITANT ART MURAL RECOVERY

(Seattle, Washington) — Chicano students at the University of Washington here are up in arms over the claim by the administration that it has "lost" a giant ten by fifty foot mural depicting people's struggles, created by Chicano muralist Pablo O'Higgins in 1955.

Learning recently from concerned sources that the university, having gained possession of the mural in 1957, had it stored in crates in open-air sheds where it is exposed to rain, cold and general neglect, the students charge the administration claim of having lost the mural is a lie.

They charge rather that the mural has conveniently been "lost" because of the clear, anti-fascist, anti-imperialist, and anti-racist depiction of the struggle of working class people it represents, and are demanding that the mural be returned to the people.

MURAL FOR UNION

In 1955, the Shipscalers and Drydock Workers Union, Local 541, brought Pablo O'Higgins to Seattle to paint a mural for the union hall. The Shipscalers Hall was an older building in the 2100 block on Third Avenue in downtown Seattle. The membership of the union was predominantly Third World: Black, Asian, Chicano, and a few Native Americans.

Because of the construction of the hall and the size of the mural (50 ft. x 10 ft.), an outdoor mural was impossible, so Pablo painted his mural inside the building. He built removable frames of plaster, since the method of painting, fresco, is a process of painting on damp plaster. The frames were attached to the building, but could be removed without serious damage to the painting.

In his larger than life figures, Pablo traced the heroic struggle of workers of all nations and races to free themselves from their oppressors. Marx, Engels, and Lenin are clearly portrayed. The faces of men and women from the shipyards and waterfront of Seattle are also shown in the great mural.

Within two years McCarthyism took its toll in the Shipscalers Union. The progressive leadership, special target of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) anti-Communist witchhunts, was driven out of

office. The local union was abandoned by their former international union and became a part of the reactionary and corrupt Laborer's International.

The leadership had now become indifferent to the fate of the murals and when the building was sold and the headquarters moved, they allowed the University of Washington to have them for "safekeeping."

Concerned Chicanos at the university recognize that the hiding of the mural is an insult to the working-class community and are currently negotiating with the university administration to obtain the mural for the benefit of the masses.

They are demanding:

1. The mural be given to the people.
2. The restoration of the mural be made at university expense.
3. The mural be mounted at a permanent location in the community at university expense.
4. Transportation of the mural to a permanent location be done by the University.
5. Pablo O'Higgins be transported to Seattle at university expense to head the restoration of the mural.
6. Public apology to the working class community. □



DALLAS COP KILLS 58-YEAR-OLD BLACK MAN

(Dallas, Texas) — Attempts by Joe Edwards, owner of the Alamos Food Mart in West Dallas, to break up a boycott picket line organized by the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party in protest against the police murder of a 58-year-old Black made in an incident involving Edwards, failed recently in the face of the outrage of the united Black and Chicano community.

The murdered man, R.D. Moore, a longtime customer at Alamos Food Mart and known by Edwards to have been a patient at the Terrell Mental Hospital, was shot and killed by police who had been called by Edwards because Moore allegedly ate a ten cent cake he had not paid for in the store.

Edwards and the police claim that when Brother Moore was asked to pay for the cake he

backed out of the store. Edwards then flagged down the police who shot the brother because he allegedly pulled a pocketknife on them.

Eyewitnesses report that the old man was out of the store and in the street when the manager summoned the police. After conferring with the owner, the police turned on the old man and maliciously gunned him down.

One witness, a Chicano, says he personally pleaded with the owner and the police not to kill the man, even offering to pay the money. But the man was told, "It's too late" and the policeman fired three shots into Moore.

The Dallas Chapter reports that the community, "totally outraged by this racist indifference and disregard for human life" has shown "valiant support" for the boycott. The Brown Berets, a Chicano community organization, has joined the Black Panther Party in maintaining the picket line.

After only three days of the boycott, the owner offered one of the boycotters a bribe in return for calling off the boycott. He pleaded that after two days of the boycott his business had lost more than \$3,500. The bribe was refused.

On the following day Edwards paid three Mexicans who had been drinking to disrupt the picketers. The three proceeded to harass one of the picketers. After several warnings to no avail, one of the three was righteously convinced to end the harassment and the other two left the scene.

The boycott organizers want the Alamos Food Mart out of the community and a community coop to replace it. They are also demanding the prosecution of the policeman for murder and an immediate end to police brutality and murder of Black people, people of color and all oppressed people. □

PROTEST CLARENCE JOHNSON FIRING AT KSOL RADIO

(Oakland, Calif.) — Brother Clarence Johnson, the dynamic, forceful and "right on" radio commentator who was fired last year from radio station KRE because of his widely popular political commentaries that told it like it is, was fired last week for the same reason from radio station KSOL, where he has been employed for the past several weeks doing a four-times-daily commentary called "The Other Side."

Brother Johnson told THE BLACK PANTHER that when fired he was told by John Darin, KSOL general manager, that he had done a good job, and that the station was hiring another person at the same salary Brother Johnson was receiving to fill in the slot. He concluded as we do that KSOL management fired him because they did not like what he was saying.

We urge all concerned citizens in the Bay Area and beyond to write or call John Darin at KSOL, protesting against this action and demanding the reinstatement of Brother Clarence Johnson. Write to KSOL, 600 South Bayshore Blvd., San Mateo, California 94402, or call (415) 347-6638.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM PLATFORM

BLACK STUDENTS ORGANIZE FEBRUARY 1ST MOVEMENT

(Washington, D.C.) — A new, anti-imperialist national Black student organization has emerged to rally and unite the various and individually weak Black student groups that exist on U.S. college campuses today. The February First Movement (FFM) was formed last December to provide Black students with a vehicle to "accelerate the defeat of imperialism," according to their published statement of unity.

The FFM defines itself as a mass, democratic organization to function as an ideological and organizational center for the Black student movement. The FFM plans to concentrate on those students and those colleges with working class roots.

The FFM founding conference held at Princeton University in New Jersey, was attended by 70 delegates and five Black student groups, as well as independent collectives and individuals.

The theme of the conference was: "Now is the time to unite all Black students in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and national oppression."

PROGRAM

A seven-point program was drawn up to outline the general types of organizational work the FFM will perform. These points are: the struggle for the right to an education; support for working class struggles; community struggles; the anti-imperialist struggles of Third World peoples and nations; the women's rights struggle and the struggles of other oppressed national minorities.

The primary objective of the next few months will be the mobilization of Black students against recent budget cutbacks in educational aid and programs. These cutbacks have had a particularly acute effect on Black students and Black colleges as these are the poorest and the neediest.

The need for an organization such as FFM has existed for a long time. This new group will hopefully provide the coordination and leadership that has been lacking in the Black student movement since the days of the turbulent protest, militancy and earnest courage that marked the Black student struggle in the recent past.

The February First Movement takes its name from the courageous action taken by four Black



A conference meeting of the February First Movement, bringing together Black students in opposition to imperialism.

students in Greensboro, North Carolina, on February 1, 1960. The sit-in they staged at a local segregated Woolworth's lunch counter sparked similar anti-segregation demonstrations throughout the nation. It was the first of the famous "sit-ins."

The FFM is determined to follow the vanguard role set by these four young people.

The FFM appears to represent a merger of revolutionary nationalist, Pan-Africanist, Marxist-

Leninist ideologies united around the anti-imperialist struggle. With a membership of several hundred, FFM is the only group of its type in the U.S. It already has chapters on more than 20 campuses, mainly in the South and the East. Land-grant and community colleges are its primary support base. Its headquarters has been established here in Washington, D.C. (P.O. Box 22007, Washington, D.C. 20002.) □

"SOMETHING DIFFERENT IN OAKLAND"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

vote, display the new voting machines, or both.

The Friday night fund-raiser, sponsored by Roger Tolin and Larry Milton, was a well-attended, lively and spirited affair, typical of the celebrations given for Elaine since the February 7 campaign kick-off.

Performing before the over 200 friends and supporters, were Soul to Soul, United Black Artists, and Love, Power and Strength, who almost brought down the house with their rendition of "My Imagination."

Elaine's brief remarks to the happy gathering were enthusiastically cheered and applauded.

Commenting that, "We have this opportunity to pull votes together, to get out in the streets and pull Black people and poor people — to pull wins off the corner, and prostitutes off the corner and pimps out of their cars — and to get every single man, woman and child that can vote to come together, and to realize that on April 15 we are going to have the first serious people's victory in this country," Elaine demonstrated her ability to capture the attention of wide and diverse types of people and successfully get her message across.

"Something different" is happening in Oakland. Elaine Brown's campaign is soaring. □

Committee To Elect Elaine

(Elaine Brown Campaign for Oakland City Council)
1924 Franklin Street • 832-6666

Name _____

Address _____

Phone: Home _____ Work _____

Date _____

My name may be used as an endorsement ☐

I will pledge \$_____ to the campaign ☐

I will assist in the campaign by:

- ☐ Headquarters - office work
- ☐ Telephone solicitation
- ☐ Precinct work
- ☐ Mailings
- ☐ Fund raising; house meetings

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

CONGRESS PRESSES FOR JOBS

(Washington, D.C.) — Congress has begun action on creating some 900,000 public service jobs. \$5.9 billion is to be appropriated for the project. The fund was authorized for public service employment, government construction projects and federal purchases, in efforts made to create more jobs and establish an employment pool for private labor. House Speaker Carl Albert said the bill would "put two million people... back to work." However, he cautiously warned that "...it is not going to end unemployment overnight."

WOMAN STRIP SEARCHED

(New York, N.Y.) — Donna Micallef, 29, and a mother of three children, filed a \$1.1 million class action damage suit for damages ensued when she was arrested and strip-searched for failing to pay an overdue traffic ticket of \$15.00. According to the court, Ms. Micallef could not meet the three-week deadline to pay the fine because of financial difficulties. She was issued a bench warrant for arrest. While being detained at the jail, she was forced to strip in the presence of a matron and undergo a vaginal and rectal search.

MAYORS CALL FOR AID

(Washington, D.C.) — Twenty-two of the nation's mayors called for an additional \$5.7 billion in federal aid at a "behind the monument" meeting recently. The aid was called for to combat the growing unemployment, lengthening welfare rolls, feared increase of crime and a breakdown of municipal services. Later at a luncheon, the mayors expressed optimism that the Ford administration will allocate the \$5 billion designated for prevention of municipal layoffs. The mayors went to the capitol to solicit support from Congressional members.



Leavenworth Brothers (left to right) ALF HILL, ODELL BENNETT, JESSE LOPEZ, and ALFRED (Jazz) JASPER, with guards following a court hearing.

LEAVENWORTH BROTHER: "THE STRUGGLE IS FAR FROM OVER"

(Kansas City, Mo.) — "The Leavenworth Brothers' struggle is far from over," is the cry of the 26 inmates who have been held in solitary confinement since their participation in an uprising at Leavenworth Penitentiary in July, 1973.

Brother Odell Bennett, one of the seven Black and Brown inmates who faced charges ranging from kidnapping to assault and murder for their alleged participation in the rebellion (26 were originally charged), made the plea in a recent letter to the community, calling for greatly increased support of the Brothers in their struggle for justice.

Brother Bennett writes:

DIABOLICAL SCHEME

"The Leavenworth Brothers' struggle is far from over. A diabolical scheme interrelated with these isolated confinements is on the Bureau of Prison's (BOP) drawing board for these and other political prisoners.

"In April, 1975, BOP is opening its \$13.5 million Behavior Modification and Research Center at Butner, North Carolina. Methods employed to 'deal' with politically active prisoners will be sensory deprivation cells, drug assaults and more 'advanced techniques' such as shock treatments and psychosurgery. Candidates are selected by the warden of each prison!

"A halt must be put to these vicious plans and this can only be done with mass support of Y-O-U, the people. There is and cannot be any justification for BOP and individual wardens imposing the presently psychologically and physically deteriorating isolation on these Brothers.

"This is a call to action to all friends, to all brothers and sisters, to all supporters and sympathizers, to get involved and demand that these Brothers and

all other political prisoners be accorded human decency. Only you, individually and collectively, can halt the crazed intentions of these prison bureaucrats. You are entitled to an explanation; you can demand a justification, an accounting for this cruel and sadistic punishment. Your inquiries of concern and interest can force the so-called law enforcers to be more responsive to your will, the will of the people!

"What you as an individual or group can do:

"1) Write or send a telegram to Norman A. Carlson, director of

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ATTICA DEFENSE REVEALS PROSECUTION WITNESS LIED

(Buffalo, N.Y.) — Defense attorneys in the trial of two former Attica inmates revealed contradictory statements last week by the chief witness for the prosecution on the alleged participation of John Hill in the death of a prison guard, during the September, 1971, Attica Prison rebellion, in which 43 inmates and guards were killed in a military onslaught by state and National Guard troops.

In cross-examination by defense attorney William Kuntzler, Royal T. Morgan, a former Attica Prison guard now employed at Auburn State Prison, said last week on the stand that he had first seen Attica guard William Quinn lying on the ground at a point midway in a 280-foot-long corridor, and that a group of inmates were surrounding the fallen man. He claimed that an inmate whom he identified as the



Inmates during September, 1971, Attica Prison rebellion. Many involved in the revolt now face numerous charges.

defendant, John Hill, was pulled from that group and pushed him (Morgan) with a two-foot length of a 2 by 4 board.

However, a portion of Morgan's taped interview with state investigators on September 15, 1971, just days after the incident, read: "I noticed Officer Quinn on the floor curled up in a sort of ball, 20 feet from 'Times Square.' There were no inmates, there weren't any inmates around and when I bent down to pick him up, that's when I got hit by one Puerto Rican." Both Hill and his co-defendant, Charles Joe Pernasille, are Native Americans.

According to *The New York Times* (March 7, 1975), Morgan was asked if he remembered making the statement in the investigators' report and he repeated several times that "he did not fully recall." The prosecution, which under the rules of court procedure, had turned over the transcript to the defense, had stipulated the authenticity of the document.

The statement caused defense counselor William Kuntzler to ask, "Which statement is correct?"

Morgan replied that his most recent statement was, because, "My memory was better."

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DELLUMS' CORNER

SPONSORS BILLS FOR MINORITY AMERICANS



(Washington, D.C.) — California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums is sponsoring two bills now before Congress of particular importance to poor minority Americans.

The Bay Area legislator is co-sponsor of a bill that would ban "behavioral and biomedical experimentation" in federal prisons and would withhold Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds from states and local institutions which make their inmates — who are overwhelmingly Black, Brown, Native American or belonging to another minority group — available for testing.

Dellums describes the human experimentation practices now underway in prisons as "absurd."

Congressman Dellums is also the sponsor of legislation that would establish a consumer price index for the elderly in order to determine whether or not the current consumer price index accurately reflects the cost of living increase factor experienced by the elderly. The current consumer price index is based on price experiences of urban, clerical workers.

C.I.A. ADMITS 20-YEAR FILE ON REP. BELLA ABZUG

(Washington, D.C.) - William E. Colby, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), admitted last week that the CIA maintained a file for more than 20 years on New York Representative Bella S. Abzug, that included the contents of letters of Mrs. Abzug's it had opened and copied.

Mrs. Abzug said that she had received from Colby some but not all of the documents contained in at least two separate CIA files bearing her name. Colby was testifying before the Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, which Mrs. Abzug heads.

The file entries, she said, dated as far back as 1953. "Let's get one thing clear right away," Mrs. Abzug said angrily to Colby, "Opening mail of a lawyer representing a client is clearly illegal." Replying nervously, Colby conceded that "a considerable amount of the material in your file should not be in there."

Colby also acknowledged that, the CIA file begun on Mrs. Abzug, was one of four files on present or former members of Congress on whom special "counterintelligence" files were kept as part of the agency's operations against Vietnam war dissidents. Colby claimed that the operation was terminated in March, 1974.

AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

Colby said he had withheld from Mrs. Abzug some of the contents of her files on the ground that if disclosed they would make public "intelligence sources and methods." But, he said that the CIA would make available to American citizens, upon request, the "nonsensitive" portions of any files the agency had compiled on them "and to which they were entitled under the newly amended Freedom of Information Act."

Meanwhile, *The New York Times* reported that Colby told President Gerald Ford about several plans for assassinations of foreign politicians "in which the CIA had been involved." It was later reported that the "foreign politicians" included Cuba's Fi-

del Castro, Patrice Lumumba, murdered leader of the struggle for independence in the Congo and assassinated former President Diem of Vietnam.

Earlier *CBS News* reported that President Ford warned associates that if current investigations into the CIA went "too far" they would uncover "several" assassinations of foreign officials in which that agency was involved.

According to Daniel Schorr, a *CBS* reporter, at least three such assassinations are believed to have taken place in the 1960s or the late 1950s. Mr. Schorr claimed that President Ford learned of the assassinations only after *The New York Times* carried

ON THE BLOCK

WHAT'S YOUR OPINION OF THE RECENT COURT
RULING THAT MEN AS WELL AS WOMEN BE
ARRESTED ON PROSTITUTION CHARGES?

Well, it sort of gives both parties a picture of what's happening. Maybe the next time they'll be a little more careful.



Dorothy Whitehead
1127 Linden St.

Annie Blain
2812 10th St.
Mother



I think the man should be arrested but I don't think his name should be in the papers because he and his wife could really be happily married and that would break up a good house, a good family.

I really think it's the people's business that are involved in the act. I don't think they should be arrested at all.

Virginia Johnson
Elsie St.
Welfare Department



Great. If it's a crime, then the men are also committing a crime.



Yashti Gambol
1735 Derby
Retired LPN

It seems to me that it would bring the prostitutes and their customers closer together because if they're both "criminals" now, they'll help each other out.

Mildred Wright
588 57th St.
Unemployed



I think it's fair. The woman shouldn't get all the blame. After all, the man was participating in it, too.



David Catlett
1930 E. 27th St.
Student - Merritt

I dislike it.



Fred Leary
4029 Foothill Blvd.
Mover

a report last December on the CIA's domestic spying activities.

In other developments, Senator Frank Church, chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, said recently that he had received assurances that CIA employees testifying before his committee would not be bound by the signed secrecy pledge that the agency requires as a condition of employment.

The decision to waive the so-called "contract agreement" was made known to Senator Church in a meeting on February 27 with William Colby. However, Colby "turned aside" the Senator's request for a copy of a CIA report sent to President Ford last

month that outlines domestic spying activities by the CIA, including the wiretapping of American citizens.

Colby told the senator, according to Mr. Church, that his request for the report should properly be directed to the White House.

Although the CIA's legislative charter specifically forbids its participation in internal police or security matters, a CIA spokesman told *The New York Times* that Colby had concluded that no criminal charges would be brought by the Justice Department against any of the agency's operatives involved in illegal domestic activities. □

LEAVENWORTH BROTHER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. 20534

"2) Write or send a telegram to the wardens at the U.S. Penitentiaries in Marion, Ill. 62939; Atlanta, Ga. 30315; Lewisburg, Pa. 17837; and the director of M.C.F.P. at Springfield, Mo. 65802.

"3. Write or send a telegram to the senator and representative from your state and district:

"Ask each of these public officers for a report and justification as to why these Brothers are being held in isolated confinement (i.e. the specific acts or 'Prison Rule' they have violated to justify such harsh and inhumane treatment). Ask to know when they will definitely be released to the general prison population and treated like other prisoners.

"Pass this on to a friend. As long as even one remains enslaved, no one is free." □

SUPREME CT. DENIES

JACKSON STATE VICTIMS

RIGHT TO SUE

(Washington, D.C.) — The U.S. Supreme Court last week once again demonstrated its inability to apply justice equally to Blacks and Whites in this country when it refused to review lower court decisions denying Black victims of the 1970 police shootings on the Jackson State College campus in Mississippi, in which two students were killed and more than a dozen injured, the right to sue for damages.

Last April, on the other hand, the Supreme Court authorized the White parents of the four Kent State students killed one week earlier, in 1970, to sue the former governor of Ohio and National Guard officers for damages in that police attack.

The high court ruling last week also let stand a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals that upheld the results of a jury trial freeing the highway patrol and the city police of responsibility in the Jackson State College action. WHERE IS EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW?

10,000 RALLY IN SUPPORT OF FARM WORKERS

DEMONSTRATION ENDS S.F.-MODESTO "BOYCOTT GALLO" MARCH

(Modesto, Calif.) — Over 10,000 supporters of the United Farm Workers Union (UFW), led by Cesar Chavez, rallied here the weekend of March 2 in their continuing struggle for recognition of the UFW's representation of local farmworkers and continuation of the boycott against Gallo products until that right is won.

Marchers, some having walked the 110 miles from San Francisco, poured into the area with cries and slogans of "Boycott Gallo" and "Viva la Huelga." Dozens of representatives of California civic and labor groups, the Archdiocese of San Francisco and the American Indian Movement accompanied the marchers.

The massive support shown for the UFW surpassed estimations



"The reports of our death have been exaggerated." Massive rally in Modesto, California, in support of farmworkers.

by farm worker opponents and police. Jim Drake, head of the UFW Southern California office called the march, "the biggest

demonstration I have ever been in for a union. It exceeds what we had in Sacramento in 1966."

Many observers had assumed that the UFW would collapse due to the loss of union contracts to the Teamsters. In 1973, the UFW lost 95 per cent of its contracts with grape growers to the Teamsters. Nearly 100 major lettuce growers have also signed contracts with the Teamsters.

Such claims have been flaunted by UFW supporters.

"The reports of our death have been greatly exaggerated," remarked former UFW attorney, Alex Hoffman of Berkeley, one of the 250 who covered the full distance from San Francisco to Modesto.

In an attempt to counter the massive support demonstration, Gallo put thousands of dollars into full page ads in regional newspapers. One, which appeared on the weekend of the demonstration in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, quote four Gallo-employed farm workers expressing their satisfaction with higher wages without union protection against loss of employment.

MESSAGE

Marchers passed under a huge banner, a message from Gallo, as they passed the E. and J. Gallo Winery, the largest in the country:

"73 more miles to go. Gallo asks the UFW to support NLRA-type law in Sacramento to guarantee farm workers' rights."

Ernest Gallo recently denied claims that sales of his wines have decreased because of the UFW-led boycott on his products. He refused, however, to give figures to prove his claim, and also admitted some stores are refusing to handle Gallo products.

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BARBEE ASKS \$10,000 IN REPARATIONS FOR WISCONSIN BLACKS, INDIANS

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) — Black Wisconsin state representative Lloyd Barbee has proposed that the state grant \$10,000 to disadvantaged Black and Indian residents. The measure is a modern day version of the "40 acres and a mule" that was promised to Black people after the American Civil War as compensation for years of suffering, exploitation and privation.

The bill, introduced before the state legislature on February 27, would make a \$10,000 reparations payment to every Black or Native American person earning less than \$5,000 annually and a portion of that sum for every Black or Native American making over \$5,000 but less than \$15,000 per year.

Representative Barbee, a Democrat, remarked that, "After decades of slavery in this country, the Blacks still haven't gotten their forty acres and a mule from the federal government. Nor has

the Indian seen the White man's promises fulfilled."

He pointed out the late historical dates at which "universal suffrage" (voting for all) was extended to the Black and Red minorities in Wisconsin and throughout the U.S.

JIM CROW

"The humiliation and indignation suffered by Blacks and Indians as they were denied access to most public accommodations and the initiation of un-Constitutional Jim Crow laws... only goes to show that laws are one thing and justice is another."

Barbee pointed out that the purpose of the bill is to give the poor and oppressed Black and Indian populations of Wisconsin, "some financial incentive to get ahead," as White Americans have been doing for years.

"Money in the minorities' hands is better than proposals and programs in bureaucrats' hands," he contended. □



Blacks were promised "40 acres and two mules" as retribution for slave labor. It was never received.

U.S. OFFERS "NEW DIALOGUE" TO CUBA

MOVES MADE TO RESTORE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

(Washington, D.C.) - Mounting pressure at home and from Latin America forced the Ford administration last week to take the first steps in restoring normal relations with Cuba.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger signaled the change in U.S. policy toward the revolutionary government of Premier Fidel Castro in a carefully worded speech in Houston, Texas, last week.

Indicating the administration's willingness to extend "new hemisphere dialogue" to Cuba, Kissinger said:

"We see no virtue in perpetual antagonism between the United States and Cuba... We have taken some symbolic steps to indicate that we are prepared to move in a new direction if Cuba will."

Kissinger also was compelled to recognize that the Organization of American States (OAS) will vote to lift economic and diplomatic sanctions against Cuba when it meets in Washington on May 8.

Twelve Latin American countries, two short of a required two-thirds majority, voted to lift the sanctions at an OAS meeting in Quito, Ecuador, last fall. The U.S. abstained.

MEASURES

Three days after Kissinger's Houston speech, two measures, prepared before the speech, were introduced in the Senate.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy introduced a bill that would end the 13-year U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba, as well as actions taken against third countries and shipping companies that deal with Cuba.

Senators Jacob K. Javits and Claiborne Pell introduced a resolution asking President Ford to consider taking steps to improve relations with Cuba and to report to the Senate by June on the progress made.

Javits and Pell, who spent three days in Cuba last September, were the first American legislators to visit the island since the U.S. broke ties with the Castro government 14 years ago.

If the OAS does vote to lift economic and diplomatic sanctions against Cuba, the action would free each OAS member-state to pursue whatever policy toward Cuba considered to be in that state's best interests.

Diplomatic sources in Washington indicate, however, that it will be some time before relations

between Havana and Washington return to normal. A series of specific actions and reactions by both countries will be involved.

One of the "symbolic steps" toward normalization cited by Kissinger was last month's relaxation of travel restrictions against Cuban diplomats at the United Nations. The next U.S. move could be the end of the ban on travel by U.S. citizens to Cuba, except in specific cases. The ban automatically expires later this month unless Kissinger extends it.

ISSUES

Other issues that the two governments must resolve concern:

- Americans imprisoned in Cuba and the allegation of Cuban political prisoners; the reunification of families and visitation



The U.S. is now making overtures to Premier FIDEL CASTRO toward resuming diplomatic ties.

privileges to Cuba for Cuban exiles.

- The status of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo.

- Massive claims, including one of \$3.3 billion and another of \$1.85 billion, against the Castro government by U.S. firms and individuals for expropriated property.

SUPPORT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON is an independent citizens' group made up of a cross-section of attorneys, clergy, students, political activists, and other concerned citizens. The Committee, which was formed in August, 1974, is pressing for a full investigation into the intensifying pattern of attacks by police and federal authorities against Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party. For further information contact THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON, P.O. Box 297, Oakland, California 94604 or call (415) 893-7591.

I would like to donate to help the Committee's legal and educational activities
☐ \$1,000 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$10 ☐ \$5 \$_____

☐ I would like to volunteer my time to help with

☐ Publicity ☐ Research

☐ Fund-raising ☐ Contacting other groups and individuals

I would like more information on the Committee

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Phone _____

Please clip and mail to the COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON

P.O. Box 297

Oakland, California 94604

(415) 893-7591

(Make checks payable to the COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON)

Posters, brochures and buttons are now available.

OUR HEALTH



VASECTOMY

CONCLUSION

A man who chooses to have a vasectomy (male sterilization) should do so with the understanding that the operation is permanent. There has been virtually no success reported in reconnecting the vas deferens — the tubes through which sperm travel — once they have been cut.

Vasectomy, which is performed under a local anesthesia, rarely fails. In a small number of cases, the cut ends of the vas deferens may join. To reduce the chances of this happening, a segment of the vas is usually removed when the operation is performed. There is also the possibility that a structure similar in appearance to the vas may be cut instead of the vas.

Despite these possibilities, vasectomy is a simple and permanent method of preventing unwanted pregnancies.

It is best for a vasectomy to be performed on a late Friday afternoon because in the first 24 hours following surgery, an ice pack is required. Most men can return to work on Monday.

A common question men have is how soon after surgery can they have sexual relations. This time period is usually from three to five days, depending upon how the individual feels.

There is a method used to determine the success of the vasectomy. The doctor who performs the operation has the patient take a sample of his seminal fluid for microscopic examination to a laboratory.

If no sperm are present in the fluid, the patient can be assured that the operation has been successful. However, if sperm are still present, the patient will be asked to submit further specimens for examination until there are no sperm present.

It is also suggested that a sperm examination be repeated one year after surgery.

Until no sperm are found in the seminal fluid, there is the risk that he can impregnate a female. It takes a while to be certain that there are no sperm remaining in the semen from before the vasectomy. Other contraceptives should be used until the doctor says they are no longer needed.

THE GENIUS OF HUEY P. NEWTON

*"There is a conception
That will grow within you
Its name shall be called
freedom."*

In the following essay, Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, thoroughly explores the subject of freedom and the external and internal controls which dominate the lives of Black people struggling to survive in America.

PART I

In order to truly understand the contemporary situation of the Black man in American life, it is important to understand the history of humankind in general. One basic or primary drive in the history of man is the desire to be free of all external controls, and our basic premise is that man wants to be free. However, a man living in modern society is characterized by his subjection to both external (sociological) and internal (psychological) forces which control him and thereby thwart his desire to be free. Freedom will require men to gain

control of these forces which determine his existence and behavior.

The internal forces which influence and determine behavior are recognized by Freud as subconscious forces. He realized that many people become ill because they feel driven by subconscious forces to do things while at the same time they feel other subconscious repulsion from doing these same things. Feeling they have no control whatsoever over their behavior they become mentally ill. To free man from these inner forces, psychoanalysis attempts to make him aware of these unconscious energies on the assumption that such awareness is the first step toward controlling them, rather than being controlled by them. Such a man then experiences a feeling of freedom. This is in keeping with the primary drive of man's history — the desire to be free and have the power to create — or the power to productive creativity.

Marx realized the same thing: that man has a basic desire to be free of the external forces which determine his behavior and put these forces under his control. Marx analyzed the situation and concluded that the external environment influences the life of man through his relationship to production. As he gains freedom from the dictates of coercive institutions, he is then in a position to experience the power of productive creativity, and this is the godliness and holiness of man to man, and man to the Creator.

DRIVE TO FREEDOM

Man's drive to reach this plateau of freedom in a class or capitalistic society is a historical fact. Under capitalism the private owners who are interested only in making profits for themselves are in control of society. The people who are subjected to them and have to rely upon them for a living are slaves to the owners. Since the owners are only interested in profits they use the people as tools to increase their riches, with little consideration of the effect this has upon man, i.e., an obstruction of man the creator. This makes it necessary to destroy the private ownership of the means of production because it has such a great effect upon all people. Everyone has to live, and



"Black people have suffered from a lack of freedom more than any other people."

in order to live he must produce. In a capitalistic society, however, man does not produce for use he produces for profit. This is a slave situation.

PROFIT MOTIVE

It is a historical fact that Blacks were brought to this country as slaves for capitalistic reasons — the profit motive. The ruling class at that time were the owners of the land and they needed laborers to till the land for them and produce profits from it. Not only did the owners have labor, they had FREE labor and this was the ultimate of capitalism — where a group of owners have men enslaved simply for his own profit motive. We have moved away from this feudalistic land-centered economy in this country to a factory-centered production economy. Yet the same relationship exists between the private owner and the worker because the factory owner is not interested in production for use, but production for profit. Such a relationship negates the whole freedom of man. Thus it is extremely necessary for the people to seize the means of production in order to gain their freedom. People everywhere want to eliminate the slavemaster (private owner) in order to gain that sacred freedom.

People must be involved in the decision-making process so they will be in control of the decisions which affect them. The things that we commonly use and commonly need should be commonly owned. We will collectively decide exactly what we need and share fully in the wealth that we produce. The whole administration of the government should be subject to the dictates of the people.

This does not exist at this time. At the present time in America

the owners of the military and industrial complex, for example, have found war very lucrative. They are producing more and more war machinery. Furthermore they are involved in a "cold war" which keeps the country on a war footing so that the people will then be willing to produce equipment which is not for their own use, but only so owners of the military-industrial complex can make a fortune. This has been happening for the more than two decades since the end of World War II and the military-industrial complex now presents such a problem to the national economy that many people now question the legitimacy of the governmental administrators.

Administrators should be for the purpose of administering the people's desires, and the people should have the ability to eliminate those who do not serve their interest. In other words, it war is not in the interest of the people then the country should not engage in war, cold war or any other kind of war. But at the present time people have nothing to say about the matter. They are constantly brainwashed and indoctrinated with such fears that they will work and produce only what they are told to produce. The country is now so involved in a war economy. If we were to change to a peace economy there would be mass unemployment. It is thus necessary to have a planned socialist economy to make the switch to a peace economy. The administrators are very reluctant to even engage in discussion on planned economy because they would then have to take the wishes of the people into consideration rather than the wishes of the owners of the military-industrial complex.

TO BE CONTINUED

TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE

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DAVID DU BOIS AT "HARD TIMES" CONFERENCE

"HAVE THE COURAGE TO STRUGGLE, HAVE THE COURAGE TO WIN"

On February 28 and March 1 of this year a "community meeting on the economic crisis," entitled "The Hard Times Conference," was held in Oakland. Twenty-eight community-based organizations jointly co-sponsored the conference. The conference consisted of several workshops on understanding the present crisis and methods of community organization to deal with its effects, theater skits and films.

Among the chief speakers was Brother Wilbur Haddock, president of the United Black Workers, Mahwah, New Jersey and David G. Du Bois, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party. In response to numerous requests for copies of Brother Du Bois' speech delivered to a plenary session on March 1, THE BLACK PANTHER here reprints the complete text.

"The war commercial that we just saw and that was done last night at the opening session, produced a reaction from a European friend who is among us that I'd like to share with you. He said: 'Probably only in America could such a dramatization produce laughter.'

"I don't say this to criticize the group that performed that particular commercial or to criticize the organizers of the conference, but to emphasize the seriousness of why we are here. To the rest of most of the world, war can not be in any way considered a joke!

NO ACCIDENT

"It's no accident, either, that Wilbur Haddock, president of the United Black Workers at the Ford Mahwah plant in New Jersey, and David Du Bois, spokesperson of the Black Panther Party, are among the chief speakers at this conference. We represent organizations that have proved their militant dedication and devotion to the interests of the people and we come from those most crucial sectors of the American people: rank and file industrial workers and the Black people.

"And yet, as we look around us in this auditorium and as we looked around in Oakland Auditorium last night, we noticed a very meager representation of Black people at this conference and of other minority peoples. Why? Essentially, and immediately because those organizations which represent Black people and minority people were not involved in any meaningful way in the planning of this conference. Our organization was approached and asked to co-sponsor the conference, but we were not asked at the time that the conference was being considered, thought of, conceptualized, for our participation. I suspect this is equally true of other organizations which represent minority groupings in this area. Had we some say, some role, in the planning of this conference, we could have guaranteed a greater participation of our constituencies. I'm sure organizations which represent, legitimately represent, other minority constituencies, could have contributed in the same way.

"So, what's the first lesson that we've got to learn at this stage, and I repeat, at this stage, of world history?

"The Third World people's struggles are in the vanguard of the world-wide people's movement against imperialism, war and capitalist exploitation. In this country that means Third World Americans, and first and foremost Black Americans, are in the vanguard of the struggle for the preservation of life with dignity and against capitalist exploitation and fascist repression in the factories, in the schools, in the communities, everywhere. Therefore, no attempt at the organization of militant resistance to the power structure in this country today can succeed that does not recognize this fact and organizationally reflect this reality.

"After Watergate, and in the midst of a rapidly approaching depression, already being suffered by Black and minority people in this country, the American people are angry. They are seeking real solutions. They are ready to respond to dedicated and committed leadership in seeking those solutions. They still believe in the possibility — which is different from the reality — of government of, by and for the people. The situation in this country for the organization and for the movement of people in their own interests is very good. So, what should we be about here?"

"First, we've got to break away from our isolation from the broad masses of the people. Stop just talking to ourselves and start talking with the people. Stop doing for the people and start doing with the people. If we claim to speak for a constituency then we've got to know that constituency — go to it, listen to it, learn from it, become one with it. This means that all the places that people come together for whatever purpose must be our battleground; factories, shops, schools, including the high schools, churches, social clubs, special interest groups, fraternities, sororities, charitable organizations; the list is endless. The American people are the most unorganized, organized people in the world.

"And, when we go, we must seek out the honest leaders and spokespersons from these groups, talk with them, listen to them, take advice and counsel from them, demonstrate some humility, by realizing that with all our revolutionary ideology, there is much to be learned from honest community leaders about that community and how to move it. And here, when I say community, I mean community in the broadest sense. I mean the community of the shop, the community of the factory, the community of the schools, the community of the union, the community of the club, as well as the residential community.

And then, after going and establishing some kind of contact, talking and listening to, we must begin to work with these groups. We must find a basis for common action with them around the many, many issues about which the American people are angry and on which they are ready to move.

"The next step, of course, is choosing the issue. Choosing the issues has two basic elements: first, and this is a repetition of what I said earlier, listening and learning from those

to whom we have gone, what their real concerns are; what it is they're mad about; what it is they're ready to do something about. And secondly, our understanding of the general scene today should help us in determining what issues, or what issue is to be chosen to work on. But, it's a two way road. We don't go in the community and say: 'This is the issue which concerns you.' We rather go and find out what the issue is or issues are that concern our particular community, that really concern them and then we add to that our understanding of what we believe to be the major issues. The two should be one.

"For each constituency the issue may be somewhat different. But, if we understand the interrelationship of issues with the policies and the tactics of the power structure in this country, we can use whatever the issue to build a movement and to lead toward the undermining and defeating of that structure.



DAVID G. DU BOIS, spokesperson of the Black Panther Party, speaking at the "Hard Times" Conference held recently in Oakland.

"What are the guidelines in choosing these issues? Choose the issue that is closest to the human concern of most people. Choose the issue that is least defensible; that is most vulnerable from the point of view of the power structure. Choose the issue that is dearest to the democratic ideals and dreams of the American people. And finally, choose the issue whose resolution would cause the sharpest contradictions between reaction and honest belief.

"Once the issues are chosen, then what do we do? This probably is where we have erred most in the past. We prepare carefully a sustained, protracted, step-by-step campaign towards well-defined, step-by-step goals. We've got to stop these one-time shots at one issue after another, issues and situations created by the enemy in order to keep us off balance. We've got to choose our own battleground. We've got to choose the issues that we know to be the real concerns of the people. We've got to decide when and how to advance, when and how to retreat. We've got to take and keep the initiative. Only thus can we build a people's mass movement.

"What comes next? Identifying. Identifying against whom and or what individuals or institutions the campaign is directed. We've got to plan actions that step-by-step, expose,

confuse, and put the enemy on the defensive. At the same time that our action forces exposure, creates confusion and places our target on the defensive, they must guarantee wider and wider support, backing and involvement of more and more people. As these processes go on, we have a responsibility also to deepen the struggle, to deepen the campaign. We've got to clearly understand ourselves the interrelationship of the issue and the campaign with the larger issues of imperialism, war, fascism. When we understand this, then we can plan action that helps others to grow in their understanding of that interrelationship.

COALITIONS

"We've got to build coalitions by drawing in new leaders, new organizations, and new community forces. How? First, always let all the forces which we can reach know what we are doing. Let them know what we're generally planning. One of the ways in which the power structure prevents the growth of people's movements in this country is to prevent information about them from being known by the mass of the people. Secondly, always let the community know that you welcome increased participation, that you seek it, that you want it. And thirdly, when that participation tentatively, hesitantly, comes around — and you've got to be sharp to recognize when that happens — listen to it; take its advice; use its advice. Make people feel that they are genuinely wanted. Genuinely needed. Because it's clear to all of us that they certainly are needed.

CAMPAIGN

"The issue, the campaign should be tied in with local politics and the local politicians. You should move carefully here, but we must draw on the generally accepted idea among the American people that a true democracy is in fact governed by the people. We, our movement, our collective coalition, we are the people. Elected officials are supposed to be committed to the people's will. So we take the issues to the local political clubs. We take the issue to the alleged 'liberal' politician in our community. And, we ask their advice, we ask their participation and we ask their support; in that order: their advice, their participation, their support. When there's resistance, we've got to force their hand by exposing them to the community, at each step along the way: 'We went to Congressman so-and-so, or to Senator so-and-so or to City Council member so-and-so simply to ask his advice, and he refused to see us!' When there is resistance, force their hand, by exposing them to the community at each step along the way. And then repeat this process with ever larger forces, on whom those politicians depend for their positions. Finally, raise the question of getting rid of those who continue to resist and replacing them with true representatives of the people among our own activists or from among those political leaders and aspirants who did respond positively to our request for advice, involvement and support. This is people's politics.

ISSUE

"Finally, tie in the issue or the campaign with similar issues and campaigns that are underway in communities outside of your own. Seek out similar such actions that are going on around you, locally, regionally, nationally. Let others, similarly constituted, know what you're doing, from the very beginning, and keep them informed. Seek their declared support. And



"Third World Americans, first and foremost Black Americans, are in the vanguard of the struggle for the preservation of life with dignity...in the factories, in the schools, in the communities, everywhere."

give attention to it, publicize it within your constituency. Urge them to publicize your actions in their constituencies. And, as opportunity permits, seek their support. But remember, they have their own tasks, which for them are and should be top priority. We don't depend on them for their active involvement in our struggles, but we allow for it, toward ever widening action of people's struggle.

KNOWLEDGE

"Brother Wilbur Haddock last night, at the conclusion of his address, cautioned us that to succeed we would need knowledge, patience, discipline, and courage.

"Always and constantly seek to know better and better the society around you. Study and observe carefully. Listen to the people you aim to organize. Learn from them. And finally, trust your own judgement. Allow yourself to be moved by your heart as well as your head. Patience derives from a sense of understanding that victory is truly and inevitably for our side. The whole world is relentlessly and speedily moving toward a total reordering of society, to one in which the exploitation of human beings and the natural wealth of the planet Earth for profit will exist no more. Therefore, time is on our side, and we must not be impatient, either with the people or with ourselves. Impatience leads to serious mistakes, wasted effort and dangerous vulnerability. Protracted struggle, step-by-step, planned and carefully executed struggle will result in a succession of small victories that will build and build and build to the great victory. This is the process of revolution.

DISCIPLINE

"Discipline requires a constant personal struggle and a constant organizational struggle. Discipline, first and foremost, in our own lives, our bodies kept strong and healthy; our minds kept open and growing in understanding; our behavior, always an example of service to the people; our appearance, always

mindful of the sensibilities of those we work to organize and move.

"Discipline in our organization is in the first instance the result of the working of democratic centralism within that organization, the constant flow of the collective examination, discussion, and decision-making on the one hand, and, on the other, the hard adherence to those decisions democratically arrived at by the total collective, leaders and members alike. Discipline in our organizations also means regular and constant political education, as a part of, but not a substitute for, political action. Discipline in our organizations means system, order, and organization in the administration of our work. And finally, discipline in our organization means regular and well-planned physical training, recreational and social activities within the organization, as consciously a part of the overall political goals.

"On courage—whether there is a devastating depression, world war or open and rampant fascism in this country in our lifetime, depends in large measure, but not totally, on us here and those like us across this land. We are in the belly of the monster, that is U.S. monopoly, capitalism, imperialism. It is a grave responsibility we have. The peoples of all the world look to the American people to fulfill that responsibility. Their lives and well-being as well as our own depend on it. Have the courage to struggle. Have the courage to win. All Power to the People."

(Following the address it was pointed out to Brother Du Bois that the organizers of the Conference had invited the Black Panther Party to sponsor the Conference and send a representative to a planning meeting sometime during the first week of February. The Party agreed to sponsor jointly with other organizations, but indicated it was not able to send a representative to the planning meeting due to the pressure of work.)

ARE YOU ELIGIBLE FOR FOOD STAMPS?

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE
be discontinued and replaced by having the applicant sign a simple sworn statement of eligibility. In addition, the Committee proposed that the U.S. Postal Service sell food stamps and that 20 per cent extra free stamps be provided to persons who medically require a special diet.

Despite the Senate Committee's allegations, however, the overall federal government attitude toward food stamps is hostile and patronizing.

Earlier this year, President Ford sought to raise the price of food stamps from 23 per cent of the average recipients "disposable" income, to 30 per cent. In response, Congress passed legislation blocking the move. Two weeks ago, Ford finally said he would neither sign the bill nor veto it, thus admitting defeat.

Food stamp recipients and potential recipients face a thinly veiled policy of "benign neglect" by the Department of Agriculture, the supposed overseer of the federal program.

Stamp allotments for each household is based on what the Agriculture Department considers to be what even *Newsweek* called "the cheapest nutritious menu possible" — the "basic economy diet plan." According to the Senate Committee report, a study of sample food stamp households found that "fewer than 10 per cent . . . obtained RDA's (recommended daily allowances) for the seven most essential nutrients."

Constantly harping on possible food stamp "frauds," the Agriculture Department is issuing a new series of stamps bearing face values of \$1, \$5 and \$10, a needless waste of taxpayer's monies.

As a public service to our readers, THE BLACK PANTHER presents the following information on food stamps and food stamp eligibility. We thank the New York based Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) for making this information available.

WHO CAN GET FOOD STAMPS?

Food stamps are given to "households." There are two kinds of households that can get food stamps:

a. A "public assistance household" is one in which every person in the household gets some form of federal or state welfare. Public assistance households are automatically eligible for food stamps.



Many people eligible for food stamps are not receiving them.

b. A "non-public assistance household" is either one in which some household members receive welfare and others do not, or one in which no one receives welfare. These households can get food stamps if their income and resources are not too high. CAN SSI RECIPIENTS GET FOOD STAMPS?

SSI, or Supplemental Security Income, is the new federal assistance program which replaces the states' aid to the aged, blind, and disabled programs.

SSI recipients in every state except California, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, and Wisconsin will be automatically eligible for food stamps.

WHAT IS A "HOUSEHOLD"?

The federal law says that a "household" is a group of people — related or unrelated — that: (1) shares common cooking facilities; (2) usually buys food together; and (3) lives together as an economic unit.

CAN THERE BE MORE THAN ONE HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME HOUSE?

Yes, remember: in order for a group of people to be a "household," everyone must share all the income, resources, and expenses. If there are people in your house who take care of their own personal expenses or who buy and cook their own food, they can be a separate household. Both "households" could get food stamps, even though they share the same bathroom and kitchen, and even though they split the rent and utilities.

This would be especially important if the income and expenses are not shared and if the income of some people in the house would make everybody ineligible for food stamps. The food stamp office will assume it's

one household unless you show them that there is more than one household.

CAN A PERSON LIVING ALONE GET FOOD STAMPS?

Yes. A person living alone is a one-person household.

ARE ROOMERS AND BOARDERS PART OF A "HOUSEHOLD"?

No. Roomers and boarders are not part of your "household" for food stamp purposes. You are allowed to have roomers and/or boarders in your home and still be eligible for food stamps.

Warning: You can only have 2 boarders in your home. If you have 3 or more, your home becomes a "boarding house" under the food stamp program, and no one would be eligible for food stamps. You may have as many roomers as you like and still be eligible for food stamps.

WHAT ARE THE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR A NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE HOUSEHOLD?

There are two basic requirements: income and resources cannot be too high, in addition, some household members may be asked to register for work.

WHAT ARE "RESOURCES"?

Resources for food stamp program purposes include money on hand or in a checking or savings account, stocks and bonds, money from insurance settlements, inheritances, prizes and awards, and money you get all at once (lump-sum payments) from social security or other sources (not monthly checks). This includes resources of all the household members. There are also certain exemptions.

HOW MANY RESOURCES CAN YOU HAVE?

Non-public assistance households can be eligible for food stamps if they have resources of

less than \$1,500. It does not matter how many people are in the household.

There is one exception: if the household has 2 or more people, and at least one of the people is over 60 years old, the household can have resources up to \$3,000.

WHAT IS INCOME?

Income is all money that the members of the household receive from all sources, except certain exemptions and deductions.

CAN STUDENTS GET FOOD STAMPS?

Yes. The law does allow students to get food stamps. The law used to say that you couldn't get food stamps if you were claimed as a "tax dependent" by a household which was itself not eligible for food stamps. This rule is no longer in effect. If you know someone who was turned down because of the "tax dependent rule," tell him or her to apply again.

DO YOU HAVE TO BE A U.S. CITIZEN TO GET FOOD STAMPS?

No.

HOW LONG WILL YOU REMAIN ON THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM?

Federal law says that once you apply for food stamps, you will remain eligible for a certain number of months (called the "certification period"). The certification period varies from one month to a year, but most households will be certified for three months. You should try to be certified for as long a period of time as possible.

The law also says that once you are found eligible, you must be told before your certification period ends if the food stamp office is not going to let you continue to receive food stamps. Otherwise, you must be certified again (or "recertified") before your certification period ends so that you can keep buying your food stamps on a regular basis.

DO YOU HAVE TO LIVE IN A STATE FOR A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF TIME BEFORE YOU CAN APPLY FOR FOOD STAMPS?

No. You can apply for food stamps right away.

WHAT IS A FAIR HEARING?

A "fair hearing" is the way to appeal any action taken by the food stamp office that is harmful to you. You always have the right to a fair hearing whenever you disagree with any food stamp office action. The fair hearing allows you to tell your story and to show why the action taken by the food stamp office was wrong and why it should be changed.

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR A FAIR HEARING?

You should always ask for a fair hearing in writing. Either the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Intercommunal News

FRELIMO
DELEGATION
VISITS YENAN,
TAKANG OIL
FIELD IN CHINA

(Sian, China) - Continuing its highly acclaimed, historic visit to the People's Republic of China, the friendship delegation of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), led by President Samora Moises Machel, visited the city of Yen'an and Takang oil field last week.

(See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for more on the FRELIMO delegation's visit to People's China.)

Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung lived in Yen'an for 10 years during the period of October, 1935, and March, 1948, when he was leading the Chinese revolution in North Shensi Province.

The city was colorfully decorated with red flags to greet Comrade Machel and the FRELIMO delegation, who were accompanied by Yeh Fei, Minister of Communications for People's China.

Hsinhua News Agency reported that Chang Tse, vice-chairman of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, made a special trip to Yen'an from Sian, the provincial capital, to greet the FRELIMO delegation.

Among the others who greeted the Mozambican leaders at the airport were Li Hao, chairman of the Yen'an Prefectural Revolutionary Committee, as well as over 2,000 local people.

EXHIBITION HALL

Brother Machel and the FRELIMO delegation visited the former residence of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the exhibition hall on his activities when he lived in Yen'an. The guests also met with Yang Pu-hao, a labor leader during the Chinese revolution.

Preceding their visit to Yen'an, the FRELIMO friendship delegation received an enthusiastic welcome from the oil workers at the Takang oil field in Tientsin, northeast China.

Accompanied by Heh Fei and Hsieh Hseuh-kung, chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the delegation was greeted by Ma Yung-lin, chairman of the oil field's revolutionary committee.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

Z.A.N.U. HEAD JAILED, Z.A.P.U., A.N.C. CLOSE RANKS

RHODESIAN WHITE AUTHORITIES FABRICATE CHARGES AGAINST REV. SITHOLE

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) — Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), was arrested here last week by the White minority racist government, and immediately Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the African National Congress (ANC), broke off talks with the government on steps to achieve Black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Robert Mugabe, who is second in command to Rev. Sithole in the militant ZANU, predicted at a news conference following news of Sithole's arrest, that there would be an intensification of the guerrilla war being waged by the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) in the country.

Rev. Sithole, who has already spent many years in Rhodesian jails because of his leadership of the independence fight in his country, was arrested on charges of "plotting to assassinate some of his political opponents in an attempt to gain leadership of the ANC," according to a Reuters dispatch from Rhodesia.

REGIME

Talks between the Ian Smith regime and the ANC — acting as spokesman for ZANU and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) in preliminary negotiations — were scheduled to resume last week. But Bishop Muzorewa said they would not take place until the Rev. Sithole was released.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), allegedly the rival Black nationalist leader threatened by Mr. Sithole, called



At the signing of the Zimbabwe Declaration of Unity, Zambian President KAUNDA (standing left) and Zimbabwean militants (left to right, seated) SITHOLE, MUZOREWA, NKOMO and CHIKEREMA.

the racist regime's charges a fabrication carried out in a belief that there was an element of Black leadership "prepared to do a deal" with Smith.

"This is, of course, nonsense," said Mr. Nkomo to a New York Times reporter. He added that, "we cannot continue to negotiate with a government that continues to detain African nationalists." Mr. Nkomo added, "We are not dealing with rational people."

Rev. Sithole was released in December from 10 years "detention" along with other freedom fighter leaders to take part in talks aimed at shaping the future government of Zimbabwe. Bishop Muzorewa is reported to have said that the arrest of Rev. Sithole affected the unity, power and peace of the group and the "achievement of Rhodesian independence."

Zambia, neighboring on Rhodesia, has denounced the arrest, saying it appeared to be aimed at sabotaging Black unity.

Since his release, Rev. Sithole has been the most militant

member of the Black leaders in the coalition around the ANC. He has repeatedly demanded immediate Black majority rule and has always maintained that the armed struggle will go ahead until "one man, one vote." Black majority rule, is won.

ARMED STRUGGLE

ZANU, whose slogan is "Chimurenga" — "armed struggle" — has been the mainspring of guerrilla warfare against the minority racist regime. Mr. Mugabe said he believed that the arrest of Mr. Sithole was meant to intimidate ZANU leadership in the ANC "into submission to Smith's politically dishonest constitutional contrivance, whose sole objective is the perpetuation of White settler domination of the African people in a legitimized political and constitutional order."

Mr. Mugabe said that Mr. Sithole and other Zimbabwean leaders had been warned by the Rhodesian authorities in recent months to keep silent and not make militant statements.

"The action against the Rev. Sithole therefore comes as no surprise," Mr. Mugabe said, adding that the militant faction "judges that this action by the regime has finally shattered whatever there was left in the so-called detente and peaceful settlement exercise."

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THE ENERGY CRISIS IN AFRICA

ANGOLA'S CABINDA, NIGERIAN OIL RESERVES INFLUENCE CONTINENT POLITICS

The following essay is the second in a three part series on "The Energy Crisis in Africa" written by Ernest J. Wilson, a doctoral student in political science at the University of California, Berkeley. In Part 2, Brother Wilson examines the important role of the Cabinda, Angola, region in meeting the energy needs of the African continent and the potential influence of the country of Nigeria in determining the world oil market. We thank the Institute of the Black World for making this series available to our readers.

PART 2

The rising prospects of Cabinda and the smaller Petrangol fields in Angola are no doubt slightly easing the energy worries of the ruling cliques in South Africa. They have been anticipating an embargo for some time, and have, therefore, insisted that oil companies wanting to do business in South Africa build storage tanks as part of the contract.

Nonetheless, South Africa will be hurt if the embargo continues since it receives 80 per cent of its 7.4 million tons annually from the Middle East. Internal sources are marginal, though a number of companies, including Ashland, Mobil and Gulf, have prospected for oil both in South Africa and its colony, Southwest Africa (Namibia).

One can only hazard a guess at the effect of the embargo on the White supremacist policies of *Lebensraum* and territorial consolidation. In the short run, especially in industrial production, the oil shortage may rupture plans for economic expansion within the area.

At the same time, again in the short to medium term, the boycott may force the further integration of the racist regimes' economies. This may include stepped up mutual defense measures, and undoubtedly, a big push to complete the Cabora Bassa Dam. Though the relative level of mutual regime cooperation may expand (with continued help from the West), the fact remains that the boycott will cut off from southern Africa the one mineral it doesn't seem to have—oil. Hence its long term productive capacity will be adversely affected.

As in other industrial countries, this is likely to lead to inflation and widespread labor layoffs, which in turn will fuel militant action on the part of the Black population. Because fuel supplies will be stored in huge depots, this may open such installations to stepped-up guerrilla attack.

South Africa is currently manufacturing oil through one of the world's few commercially operational coal gasification plants. In 1968, the production of these plants was doubled in the hopes of producing 30 per cent of their total oil needs by 1974. This is possible because of South Africa's coal reserves, and the low cost of its virtual slave labor. Thirty per cent, however, is a long, long way from self-sufficiency.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Rhodesia has no known oil reserves. It is rich in coal and hydroelectric power. Following the lead of South Africa, its own minister of commerce recently urged new investments into coal gasification.

In this period we can look for furious consultation between Lisbon, Johannesburg and Salisbury over the strategy to pursue during the energy crisis. In these discussions the fulcrum for balance will likely be the increments to current production in Cabinda.

For this reason Cabinda must move into the forefront of Pan-African solutions to the energy needs of the continent. To control Cabinda's resources can mean the control over the direction and magnitude of future central and southern African development. If European minorities continue to exercise complete control over the oil reserves, their hegemony over the southern one-fifth of the continent will be immeasurably strengthened.

If Africa can seize the time and return control of that valuable land to its people, it could very well mean a death blow to foreign domination while making a new source of energy available to expanding African economies.

The only Black African country with an important petroleum export industry is Nigeria, the world's sixth largest producer at roughly two million barrels per day (b/d). Its proven reserves are



Aramco refinery in Saudi Arabia; (inset) British petroleum rig in Libya. Oil production in Nigeria and Cabinda will affect world oil prices.

estimated to be 15 billion barrels. Also more than 40,000 billion cubic feet of natural gas are currently known.

Thus, Nigeria finds itself with a double advantage: it is off the Suez Canal route and hence not directly affected by events in the Middle East and, secondly, its oil has a very low sulfur content. Since it is also closer to the U.S., Nigeria is the third largest supplier of oil to America. Britain and France are her next largest customers.

In an effort to increase income from the exploitation of its reserves, the government recently completed a difficult round of negotiations with the industry's main producer in Nigeria, Shell-BP (British Petroleum). Through its Nigerian National Oil Company (NNOC), Nigeria will acquire 35 per cent equity participation in exploration and production; this will rise to 51 per cent by 1981.

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

The NNOC, like other national companies, is anxious to move downstream into marketing and distribution. When Nigeria is able to muster the organizational and personnel resources to achieve this, she will be in a good position to sell oil directly to other African countries. For instance, Sierra Leone and Nigeria have begun discussions for such an arrangement, and other countries may soon follow.

With oil, Nigeria has a powerful weapon at her disposal. The timing and target of the weapon will be dictated by world political developments and the political

perceptions of the leaders of Nigeria. The government has in one sense already wielded this weapon.

After the civil war (with secessionist Biafra), the French company SAFRAP was penalized by the NNOC for its support of Biafra. Before the French company could resume operations, it was forced to accept considerable Nigerian participation and ownership in the Nigerian affiliate. The 35 per cent level of equity taken in 1971, will rise automatically to 50 per cent when production reaches 400,000 b/d.

It is also highly likely that the decision taken at the Arab summit conference in Staoueli, Algeria (in 1974), to cut off oil to the racist regimes in southern Africa was heavily influenced by Nigerian pressure. As a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), with a powerful Moslem population, Nigeria is in a good position to win friends and influence people in Arab oil circles.

TO BE CONTINUED

CAMBODIA GOVT. COLLAPSING

(Washington, D.C.) — Informal sources in Cambodia report a campaign for the removal of President Lon Nol gaining rapid momentum. Many consider that only his resignation, or voluntary exile will avoid a blood bath.

Sources also revealed that eight Cambodian ministers will be removed on charges of corruption and that Premier Long Boret will be asked to form a new government. □



Refineries such as these are being taken over by Kuwait government.

KUWAIT TAKES OVER OIL INDUSTRY

(Algiers, Algeria) — The government of Kuwait, one of the richest oil producing Arab nations, has announced a decision to take-over and purchase full control and ownership of the country's important oil industry. Although the Kuwaiti government already owns 60 per cent of the Kuwait Oil Company, the remaining 40 per cent of shares is owned by British Petroleum (BP) and the Gulf Oil Corporation, both foreign interests.

Negotiations are scheduled to begin this week between Kuwait and the two Western companies which established the Kuwait Oil Company in 1938, when Kuwait was under complete imperialistic domination.

Pressure had been building in Kuwait's elected National Assembly for full managerial control of the country's national resource and Crown Prince Jabbar al-Sabab, who is also prime minister, finally agreed.

The announcement of the decision was made at a meeting of the heads of state of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Ali Khalifa, an official of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Oil, explained the developments leading to the action. He said his government was "drafting a detailed plan for the management of Kuwait's oil and gas in accordance with our national aspirations."

The Kuwait Oil Company, which controls production of all Kuwait's oil, averages production of 2.2 million barrels of petroleum every day. Kuwait's relationships with British Petroleum and Gulf have not been noticeably bad in the past. However, the country's

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SWEEPING LAND REFORM DECREED IN ETHIOPIA

"ALL RURAL LAND SHALL BE COLLECTIVE PROPERTY
OF ETHIOPIAN PEOPLE"

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) — The provisional military government of Ethiopia last week nationalized all rural land of the country in the most sweeping move yet toward turning Ethiopia into a socialist state. A proclamation to this effect was read over Radio Ethiopia on March 4, reports the British news agency Reuters.

The proclamation read: "All rural land shall be the collective property of the Ethiopian people. No person or business organization or any other organization shall hereafter hold land in private ownership."

The proclamation imposed a limit of 10 hectares (about 25 acres) on private land holdings, banned the use of hired labor and said that until the reform could be put into effect, tenants and landlords had an equal right to share the land now under cultivation.

The action followed the nationalization earlier this year of all financial institutions and 75 major companies, many of them foreign-owned.

A few hours after the announcement, which reportedly drew large crowds to radio sets in restaurants and bars, thousands of people marched through the streets of Addis Ababa, waving red flags and chanting such slogans as "Power to the People" and "Break the bones of the landlord."

Under the brutal and oppressive system of land tenure that has been in use here for hundreds of years, tenants had to turn over to the landlord up to three-quarters of their crops. According to

official figures announced last week, 53 per cent of Ethiopia's rural population lives under the tenant-farmer system on land mostly owned by absentee landlords.

Earlier some 1,400 Ethiopian officials and soldiers had taken part in a three-week seminar on land reform. Also, the 25,000 college and high school students now working in education and health programs in rural communities were briefed on the government's land reform decree that was under preparation.

Newspapers and radio stations throughout the country appealed to the people to prepare themselves for land reform. Ethiopia consists of some 450,000 square miles and about 26 million people, most of whom are subsistence farmers or herdsmen. Under the former feudal rule of Emperor Haile Selassie, it has been estimated that about one-third of the land was owned personally by the Emperor, one-third by the Christian Coptic Church and the remaining by families of the former ruling aristocracy that surrounded the Emperor.

In its typical way of predicting gloom and failure for moves toward socialism in Africa, *The New York Times* prints a story from its correspondent in Addis Ababa, Thomas A. Johnson, on the sweeping land reform, asserting that traditional tribal rivalries under the feudal land system will make implementation of the new law difficult, if not impossible.



HAILE SELASSIE's great wealth was displayed during 1930 coronation.

Johnson writes: "Complicating any attempt to redistribute farm and grazing lands is the fact that in Ethiopia's 14 provinces, there are many tribal and religious groups ranging from Black Africans to Arabs. They speak more than 70 different languages; many have fought one another and the government for as long as anyone can remember over conflicting land tenure systems."

Johnson adds: "Local rulers, as well as farmers and cattle-raising tribesmen have continually fought any attempt by the authorities to survey or take over lands in their regions. It is not uncommon in this mostly mountainous country, where carrying of firearms is a tradition, for people involved in land disputes to engage in gunfights with soldiers and policemen." □

WORLD YOUTH

TO MEET IN CUBA

(Berlin, East Germany) — A recent resolution by the International Preparatory Committee unanimously approved the scheduling of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival in Cuba, during the summer of 1978.

In a communique, the Preparatory Committee declared:

"The movement and the ten youth festivals held so far have contributed greatly to the development of world youth and students."

"Cuba's contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for peace, freedom, and national independence arouses support and sympathy of the people, the youth and the students the world over."

CENTRAL AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

MEET ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

(Jalapa City, Nicaragua) — Presidents from five Central American countries met here to reinforce their mutual economic cooperation on February 13 and 14.

A statement issued at the meeting's conclusion declared that the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua pledged to find common solutions to problems in agricultural development, self-sufficiency in food and energy, and external economic control. The presidents also discussed the need for periodic consultations and reconstruction of the Central American Common Market.

The meeting viewed the complete normalization of relations between Honduras and El Salvador as indispensable to the reinforcement of the Common Market. At the end of the meeting, the presidents of Honduras and El Salvador made it clear that both countries will explore the possible resumption of diplomatic relations.

PROSECUTION WITNESS LIES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

The defense has called for the removal of Morgan's testimony entirely from the record.

Another guard, Donald Melven, had earlier said that he had some doubts if Hill actually had taken part in the attack on Quinn.

Melven had first picked out Hill from a line-up at Great Meadow Prison, where Hill was transferred after the rebellion. The trip was a special one to identify Hill, according to Anthony Simonetti, special assistant attorney general in charge of the Attica investigation.

The report stated that, "He (Melven) later retracted the identification only because inmate Hill did not have a brush (hair) cut at Great Meadow and he felt

that the inmate striking Quinn had a brush cut." Melven also expressed confusion concerning skin blemishes on Hill and those on the attacker.

Meanwhile, two former Attica inmates, Herbert X. Blyden and Roger Champen, have been accused of embezzling funds from the Attica Brothers Legal Defense Fund. One case involved an \$8,000 donation which was made to the Defense Fund by the Presbyterian Church through the National Conference of Black Lawyers.

According to Attica Now Collective coordinator Frank (Big Black) Smith, Champen and Blyden are not to receive any funds in the name of the Defense committee. Lennox S. Hinds,

national director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, reported several checks missing from its check book. Several later turned up cashed and made out to Blyden with forged signatures.

KUWAIT TAKE OVER

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

oil ministry has announced that it will also be branching out, dealing with other foreign companies in order to stimulate competition and get a fairer price for the nation's livelihood. Negotiations have already produced contracts going into effect this year with the Shell Oil Company and the Rockefeller-controlled Exxon corporation. However, BP and Gulf still are Kuwait's major customers.

The new arrangement in Kuwait is also expected to have a strong influence on other oil-producing countries. Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, also member nations to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, are negotiating with foreign Western oil companies for full ownership of their national resources and production facilities.

REGISTER TO VOTE

RICHMOND BLACK COPS SUE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

conference in his Point Richmond office. In addition to Rosenthal, six other attorneys are listed on behalf of the Guardians of Justice, including lawyers representing the Northern California Police Practices Project, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Defendants in the case are listed as the city of Richmond, the police chief and two chiefs prior to him, the city manager, the city personnel director, members of the city council and city personnel board.

U.S. federal District Court Judge Spencer Williams has ordered the defendants to appear for a hearing on the suit in his courtroom at 10 a.m. on April 18.

AFRICA IN FOCUS



TUNISIA

The first conference of African and Arab press agencies was held in Tunis, Tunisia from February 24 to February 28. The conference recommended the setting up of two working bodies under the African Union of Press Agencies and the Union of Arab News Agencies to promote and coordinate cooperation. It also requested the African and Arab press agencies to establish ties with the news agency pool of the nonaligned countries in the interests of journalism in the Third World.

O.A.U.

Eteki Mboumoua, Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in an interview with the Algerian paper *El Moudjahid* recently said: "We wish for a new international economic order because the present order is unjust. The present order has been established in a manner to facilitate the control of the rich over the poor or to perpetuate such control. It is necessary to work out a defense strategy. Its basis... is to control our own resources, organize our economy, master the technology, work out plans and promote cooperation in Africa."

SOUTH AFRICA

In Geneva recently, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights declared that South Africa's policy of apartheid was incompatible with the Charter and "a serious violation" of the obligations incumbent on a United Nations member. A resolution to this effect said that the so-called homelands policy in South Africa was a means of hindering self-determination and that there was not "the slightest sign" that Pretoria (capital of South Africa) was giving up the territory of Namibia (South West Africa) as repeatedly demanded by the United Nations.

MOZAMBIQUE

The World Food Program announced plans to provide emergency food rations to 300,000 people in Mozambique who are returning to their homes from areas of internment under the former Portuguese authorities or from refuge in southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Malawi.

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ENTERTAINMENT

ON THE
HILL FAR...AWAY

On the hill far....away
There's an old rugged cross!
There the burden I bare.
I lay down—
Cristian Knee-grow!
Get.....up-quick!!!
You can't be that sick!
And change that cross,
for a crown!
To the hill far.....away,
They rode mose,
From in town!
They.....rung his neck...
Till his eyes...
Fell out on the ground.
Under the tree...stood the
horse!
Near the pope...
Was Joe loss!
Hanging in the shade!
Of the old rugged...Double...
cross!!!
In a courtroom.....down-town
Lawyer messed me.....around!
Pleaded guilty!!
Not found.
Red neck.....Krupp!

Larry Carr
Md. Penitentiary

Vote this year,
like your life
depended on it.
It does.

AL HOSKINS: "THANKS FOR NOT FORGETTING"

PLAYED FARINA IN "OUR GANG" SERIES,
HONORED AT BLACK FILMMAKERS HALL OF FAME

(Oakland, Calif.) — Three weeks ago, Brother Al Hoskins, a 54-year-old successful, happily married workshop director for the Alameda County Association for the Mentally Retarded, was one of 21 Black movie personalities inducted into the Black Film-makers Hall of Fame during the second annual awards presentations at the Paramount Theater here.

Years before, in over 250 episodes spanning the years 1922 to 1935, Al Hoskins played the role of Farina in the popular Our Gang movie series. The following is an exclusive interview with Brother Hoskins conducted by THE BLACK PANTHER last week at the LampPost Restaurant in downtown Oakland.

B.P.: What headway have Black people made in the motion picture industry down through the years?

HOSKINS: Well, I've come a long way and I've seen quite a few years and quite a few changes. At last, after a whole lot of years, we, as a people, are beginning to break through as far as motion pictures are concerned. Not just on the acting side, but on the production and technical sides as well. One of the things that really gave me a thrill at the Awards was sitting across from Wilcox, the first Black director of cinematography. That represents a big, big change. When I was

younger, that was my ambition and desire: to be a head cameraman, a director of photography.

The situation at the studios then was that I could just forget about it. There were some Blacks in acting. Most studios had Blacks under contract, mainly in comedy roles. The shoeshine stand was operated by a Black guy, maybe the cleaners. That was the extent of Blacks participating in the production side of films.

I'd say that there's been a great deal of progress. That's not to say it's all perfect or that there's not a long way to go. But at least the doors are open.

B.P.: What areas still have to be opened up?

HOSKINS: I think that we have to get to the point where we have a Black film about people, period; not exploitation, not a message or anything else, just plain old people. When that's done on a profitable basis by our people, then we'll be a little further along.

B.P.: You seem to be implying that you don't like some of the contemporary "Black" films.

HOSKINS: Do you want the truth? O.K.

I feel that we, as a people, have enough stumbling blocks. When we take money and time and effort to produce something that's not pushing us ahead or lifting us up, I think it's a waste of time. I've seen a lot of pictures — which will remain nameless — that never should have been made.

Our kids need something positive to emulate, something that gives them motivation and the desire to do something. Why should you waste time making a film about dope, hustlers, scuffers and all the rest of them. Sure, that's a segment of life, that's a small percentage of our people. But, don't make a film that implies that this is the way we are. That's a crock of bull. I don't buy that.

If you want to spend that kind of money, look at the people you can do films on. Look at the involvement of Blacks in the West, the things our people have done in surmounting obstacles. We've got Blacks that have done things for years that people don't

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Brother AL HOSKINS, recent recipient of Black Film-makers' Award.

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FRELIMO DELEGATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Yung-lin explained to President Machel how the barren salt flats were turned into an oil field in 10 years, providing People's China with a large amount of petroleum and natural gas.

The FRELIMO guests visited the work site of a drilling team and were greeted by the oil workers with an outburst of warm applause. The visitors observed how the workers used an entire set of home-made machines to drill a well over 3,000 meters deep. Brother Machel congratulated the oil workers on their



President SAMORA MACHEL of FRELIMO triumphantly addressing his troops.

efficiency in having introduced new methods to speed up oil production in their country.

The Mozambican leaders then visited an oil well, a distribution station and a calcium carbide plant.

Following the visit to Takang oil field, Comrade Machel noted:

"In the past we were liable to have blind faith in the so-called infallibility of what was from the West. This blind faith is done away with here..." □

"THANKS FOR NOT FORGETTING"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

know anything about. They'd make terrific stories. Whether you like the person or not, that's not the point; you have to remember the story, the conditions of the time, and all the rest. Just the story of the battle to survive among our people in the past would make a hell of a movie, that anybody would like. Think about the old folks and the tales they used to tell.

Since we are limited in what we can do, I think it could be put to better use. If we hold things up for the young kids to emulate, let it be that teacher down the way or Mr. Somebody in that school down South who fought to keep things going.

B.P.: What about your background and your role as Farina?

HOSKINS: Let's get something down for the record: The Farina thing is over with as far as I'm concerned. I've never tried to trade on that name. The only reason it's out now is because my parents have died and because I had all this film and other materials and my own kids felt that I should put it out where people could see it.

As far as my own life has gone, I think I've been blessed with two things: I like people — and people usually like me — and I've been blessed with a hell of an imagination.

I really didn't realize it until years later, when I looked at some of the old films, but we were really ahead of our time. Remember when this started, 1922. Most of the Blacks that were in films were in comedy roles, comic relief roles.

The one thing I think that made the Gang unique is the fact that it was a bunch of kids, Black ones, White ones, fat ones, skinny ones. Even though we had stereotypes, we didn't have racial stereotypes. We had stereotypes

of people: the Black kid; the blond, blue-eyed girl; the skinny kid; the one with the runny nose. These were the stereotypes of the times.

Another thing that made the Gang unique is that we were the first group that was really integrated on film. Sometimes I was the butt end of the jokes, sometimes Joe Cobb, who was the fat boy, was the butt end, other times it was the little blond girl. When the rich kid in the neighborhood gave a party, all of us went. It was really in advance of its time.

The one thing that was hard about it is that one day you're 18 and you wake up and find you're a has-been. That's a hard thing to explain to people. It's hard to explain. I don't talk about it now because it's in the past. I'm not making money from it now. We don't get any residuals. But, as I say, it was good.

B.P.: What were your feelings about being inducted into the Black Filmmakers Hall of Fame?

HOSKINS: Well, as you know, I was very reluctant about all of it; not so much about being inducted, but the after-effects. But then, as it got closer, and I began to realize the importance of it, I began to mellow.

I can't explain to anybody how I felt at the particular time when they gave me the award. It just felt like it all tied in. It was all I could do to keep a straight face. It got me, it really did.

My little acceptance speech was really brief and maybe kind of stupid to people, but I meant it. What I said was that I wanted to thank everybody for not forgetting me. That sums it up. I knew everything I had done was worthwhile, that everything I had done was right. I had my moment and my own people recognized me. This was good, this was good. □

CONGRATULATIONS STEVIE!



(San Francisco, Calif.) — One of the musical greats of our time, STEVIE WONDER, has again this year won multiple awards in the ceremony of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences' annual Grammy presentation.

Brother Wonder, who last year won five awards, this year received four Grammys in the areas of Best Rhythm and Blues Vocal Performance by a male artist in his recording of "Boogie on Reggae Woman"; Best Rhythm and Blues Song for his recording of "Living for the City"; Best Album of the year; "Fulfillingness First Finale"; and finally the award for the Best Pop Vocal Performance by a male artist.

WORLD SCOPE



PEOPLE'S CHINA

The People's Republic of China has cancelled an order of U.S. wheat for 382,000 metric tons, the Agriculture Department announced last week. A month ago the Peking government cancelled orders for 601,000 tons of American wheat. Traders reported that the Louis Dreyfus Corporation, the New York affiliate of the major Paris commodities trading company of that name, was the export house involved in the cancellation.

CAMBODIA

President Ford's warning that "Time is running out" in Cambodia failed to move Congress last week. A House Appropriations subcommittee delayed action on the administration's proposal for \$222 million in emergency military aid for the tottering U.S.-puppet regime of Lon Nol. At a White House press conference, Ford said that the Phnom Penh government will fall without additional aid from the U.S. and emphasized the need for the U.S. to demonstrate its "reliability" to its allies.

COLOMBIA & CUBA

Colombia and Cuba announced last week that they have re-established diplomatic relations after a 14-year break. "We are thawing the cold war," Colombia Foreign Minister Indalecio Llorente said at a news conference. The Colombian action came at a time when the U.S. is making preliminary moves to re-establish ties with Cuba. The Organization of American States (OAS) is expected to lift its 14-year ban on ties with the Fidel Castro government at a meeting to be held in May in Washington, D.C.

THAILAND

Thailand's first elected civilian government since World War II fell last week on a no-confidence vote against its policies. The presence of U.S. troops in the country was a major subject of debate in the 13 hour parliament meeting that voted 152-111 against the government of Premier Seni Pramoj. Seni's coalition had proposed that the remaining 25,000 American soldiers leave Thailand within 18 months. Some felt that time limit was too long while others felt it was too short.

MARTIAL ARTS

KUNG-FU OR KARATE?

Along with the mistaken ideas that karate and Chinese Boxing (kung-fu) are two totally distinct arts, there exists today the question of which is better, kung-fu or karate? Hard style or soft style? The commercial value of this question has served to fill both the movie theatres and the many martial arts schools throughout the United States. Although business profits from exploiting the idea of kung-fu vs. karate, students of martial arts and the general public still remain confused and misinformed.

Briefly, as Shaolin Temple Boxing — kung-fu — spread from northern to southern China, its practitioners added or modified basic mechanical aspects of Chinese Boxing in accordance with their individual abilities and understanding. Those practitioners who found the basic methods which they had learned were inadequate for certain defense/attack conditions oftentimes found new methods through chance observations of insects, birds or other creatures either playing or in combat. Thus, human beings began applying some of the natural movements of creatures who did not have to train and practice their defense/attack skills.

Practitioners observed the natural relationships between the circle and the straight line, and a few demonstrated that the straight line and the circle are contained in each other and are not mutually exclusive. The concept of the straight line and the circle, linear movements and circular movements, gave rise in contemporary times to a false notion that there exists a hard school (style) and a soft school of martial arts. Systems as White Crane, Hung Gar, Tae Kwon Do, Hapkido, Tang Soo Do and others are falsely identified as hard styles. Pa Kua, Tai Chi Chuan, Wing Chun and others are falsely identified as soft styles.

The natural continuity of movement is still inherent in all systems, and more modern systems emphasize economy of movement.

MUHAMMAD ALI PLEDGES AID TO NEEDY MINORITIES, AFRICAN DROUGHT VICTIMS

MEETS WITH U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL ON WORLD HUNGER

(United Nations, N.Y.) — Muhammad Ali added the cause of the drought-stricken victims of the West African Sahel region to his concerns for needy minority Americans while visiting here last week, personally pledging financial aid and rapping U.S. farmers for destroying food to keep prices high.

In town to discuss the problems of world hunger with U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and officials from UNICEF, the U.N. Children's Fund, Ali and his promoter Don King said that 50 cents from each ticket to the closed circuit telecast of the March 24 heavyweight championship fight with Chuck Wepner would go to the Sahelian relief effort.

Three weeks ago, at the official signing for the Wepner fight later this month in Cleveland, Ali announced that he would donate all profits from future bouts to needy Black, Puerto Rican, Chicano and Native American minority groups.

"With the fights that are lined up for me, I can make as much as \$8 million, and I'm going to give it all away," Ali said on that occasion.

"All I ask is the right to pick the cities in which my fights take place. I've certainly got enough for myself and my family, and I don't want to make money just for the sake of making money."



MUHAMMAD ALI, and his promoter DON KING, during a news conference at the U.N. on aid to drought-stricken areas in Africa.

The money for the Wepner fight, estimated by King to reach a possible \$500,000, would be shared by UNICEF and Africare, a Washington-based organization working in the Sahel.

Ali was particularly critical of U.S. farmers whose gross food destructions and animal slaughters to raise prices have received international attention.

"They should tell the farmers that it is against the law to destroy food," Ali said.

"If I was President, I'd call a press conference and say, 'No more food shall be destroyed.' I'd order planes and boats to take the food to all these places."

He said that Americans are "intoxicated with grub" and think of eating in terms of "steaks, cabbage and corn," but in many parts of Africa, "If they get a flapjack a day they're happy."

Calling on the "big powers" for more relief aid, Ali said the present effort is "just a grain of sand in the desert in comparison to what has to be done."

He added a poem for the special occasion:

"Wars on nations are fought to change maps.

"Wars on poverty are fought to map changes."

The 50 cents from each closed circuit ticket for the Wepner-Ali fight will be used for food aid and supplies for the 8 million people endangered by famine caused by a 10-year long drought affecting the West African countries of Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. Over 100,000 have already died from starvation and resulting diseases.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT TO EXPIRE

(Washington, D.C.) — In a move to block the expiration of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, former chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights from 1969 to 1972, told a Congressional subcommittee that the "limited and fragile" gains made by Blacks because of the Voting Rights Act is in jeopardy.

Even as Father Hesburgh spoke, the Justice Department threatened legal action involving six states and parts of 42 others for numerous election violations.

The subcommittee is currently hearing testimony urging the Congress to enact legislation to extend the Voting Rights Act in 1985. Unless legislation is introduced, the Act will expire at the end of this year.

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The advertisement includes two small photographs of liquor store storefronts. The one on the left is labeled "JO-NEL'S #1" and the one on the right is labeled "JO-NEL'S #2". Both storefronts have signs that say "LIQUORS" and "JO-NEL'S".

PEOPLE'S ARTIST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

was written about a friend of hers who now works for Frank Rizzo, the mayor of Philadelphia who made his nationwide reputation as a hard-nosed, anti-Black chief of police before becoming mayor. Elaine lamented about her friend, "How did they get to you?"

In recognition of the suffering and degradation which prostitutes must daily suffer, Elaine sang "Women of the Night," also a new song. The audience shook their heads and patted their feet, really relating to the message of this particular song.

Elaine received a standing ovation after singing the popular "I Know Who You Are," dedicated to "one of my friends," Brother Huey P. Newton.

Other numbers sung by Elaine, who accompanied herself on the piano, were "There's a Mighty Tide Sweeping," "For Me and Mine," "We Shall Meet Again," and "Somebody's Woman."

Preceding Elaine, Joel Dorham's Afro-Latin Quintet entertained the audience with some lively, swinging music, including "Africano," "Summertime," "Feel Like Makin' Love," "Green Dolphin Street," and "Sunflower."

Jazz lovers really enjoyed the quintet who will celebrate their twelfth anniversary together on April 6 at a special program to be held at Spider's Web, 5319 Grove Street in Berkeley. They will also appear on a nationwide TV special later this month.

The Community Forum was dedicated to the Free Busing to Prisons Program, whose services of free transportation to prisons for the families and friends of prisoners were explained by Brother Orlando Vaughn.

Following the program, a delicious "all-you-can-eat" for \$1.00 meal was served in the cafeteria. As everyone raved about the program, they ate hearty helpings of potato salad, fruit salad, bar-be-que chicken, ham, corn bread, rolls, pineapple upside down cake and punch. The meal was an appropriate ending to a beautiful afternoon.



Entertaining the enthusiastic audience at the Community Forum last Sunday were (top) Ms. ELAINE BROWN, candidate for Oakland City Council, and JOEL DORHAM's AFRO-LATIN QUINTET.

10,000 RALLY FOR FARM WORKERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

In response to Gallo's message, Chavez replied:

"The message to Gallo from the farm workers is very simple:

"Mr. Gallo, give the workers the right to vote. Let them decide for themselves who should represent them."

"If Mr. Gallo lets the workers vote, we pledge ourselves that if we lose, we will call off the boycott."

Chavez went on to add that the union is ready to up a \$1 million bond to guarantee to stop the boycott if the UFW loses the election. He also commented on Gallo's heavy advertising against the UFW, pointing out that Gallo's advertising budget has increased from \$6.5 million to \$13.5 million annually.

"Gallo's biggest problem is that it does not have truth on its side. They can spend millions of dollars in propaganda but money is not going to make truth of lies."

One of the marchers, Assemblyman Richard Alatorre, of Los Angeles, is the author of a bill, A.B.1, which would grant elections for farm laborers and which tacitly endorses the secondary boycott. Gallo claims to support closed elections, but has openly come out against the secondary boycott.

The huge support demonstration rallied at Graceada Park and heard Cesar Chavez urge the crowd to continue the struggle for farm workers' rights by intensifying the boycott of Gallo products.

Progressive folk singer, Joan Baez, sang a song in Spanish in memory of Juan de la Cruz, a UFW picketer who was shot to death by sniper fire during a demonstration in 1973. John Maher, of the Delancey Street Foundation also participated in the rally.

There were no incidents during the demonstration or march in the 18-month-old struggle against Gallo wines.

OAKLAND BLACK POLICE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"We believe it is imperative that the OPOA and the Oakland Police Department come into direct contact on a positive and consistent basis with those persons who are engaged in activities which affect the role of law enforcement in the Black community. A continuing interaction can only make effective this Association's efforts towards establishing a reasonable approach on the part of ALL peace officers in Oakland without diminishing their personal safety."

The White OPOA's newsletter containing the attack against the OBOA is a one sheet affair. In typical racist fashion Trestler writes: "I resent the implication that we are, as a group, racist, that we are not carrying out our sworn duties in a fair and impartial way."

Trestler claims "there is no evidence to support the charges made by J. Alfred Smith (pastor of East Oakland's Allen Temple Baptist Church) and Alphonso Galloway" (Executive Director of the Oakland Chapter of the NAACP). Pastor Smith and Brother Galloway were the chief spokesmen for the community before the Oakland City Council last month. Their presentation, supported by a wide representation of community organizations, including the Black Panther Party, resulted in the decision of the City Council to set up a special committee to investigate the charges of racism within the department and racist behavior by members of the police department in the Black communities.

Later, by implication directing his attack at Brother Ray Clark, president of the Oakland Black Officers Association, Trestler writes: "I am confident that no Oakland police officer could find his position so desperate that he would request or accept assistance from any person within or aligned with the Black Panthers, or who is in sympathy with their philosophy or goals."

"... We cannot allow anyone to use us as pawns to create a cause or platform to support an attempt to achieve political office," the president of the White Officers Association writes. Elaine Brown, who was present at the City Council meeting at which the charges of police racism were made, is a leading contender for election to the Oakland City Council 3rd District seat and a leading member of the Black Panther Party. (See Editorial, page 2.)

CBS DEMO. ENDORSEMENTS

(Oakland, Calif.) — At the request of the CBS Democratic Club, and as a public service to our readers THE BLACK PANTHER prints the CBS Club's endorsements for the upcoming Oakland municipal elections.

CITY COUNCIL

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| Seat #1 | Marie Converse |
| Seat #3 | Elaine Brown |
| Seat #7 | Mary Meredith |
| At-Large | John Sutter |

SCHOOL BOARD

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| District #1 | Rev. L.H. Murphy |
| District #2 | Dr. Ken Hoh |
| District #3 | Darlene Lawson |



"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine's melodic voice works its magic. Once you have heard "Until We're Free", you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: "A consuming talent, a total dedication and a proven commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first, genuine People's Artist America has produced."

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PLEASE WRITE FOR
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Letters to the Editor

Brothers, Sisters in the Black Panther Party.

I am in receipt of the material you sent me and I want to thank you very much. I also want to thank you for checking off the important issues. By the way, I have read all the books listed in the magazine ("The Co-Evolution Quarterly") except for "And Bid Him Sing." I have finished my term paper. It is titled "The Revolutionary Aspect of the Black Panther Party." I feel I have done a good, thorough and honest representation of the Party.

My sources are: George Jackson's "Blood In My Eye"; Malcolm X's "Malcolm X Speaks"; Bobby Seale's "Seize the Time"; Frantz Fanon's "The Wretched of the Earth"; Mao Tse-tung's "Quotations from Chairman Mao"; the little Red Book; Huey P. Newton's "Revolutionary Suicide" and "To Die for the People"; George Blackwood-Lyong's "Ideologies in World Affairs" and Lene Marine's "The Black Panthers." So you can be assured my paper is worthy.

Again, I want to give my thanks. I really, really appreciate it. Take care.

I love you even more.

Jodie Brown

Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. John Ehrlichman,

Your desire to do penance for your sins is both desirable and commendable and I am quite sure that — under normal circumstances — the Indians of New Mexico would be glad to have your legal services. But — most unfortunately — your particular circumstances are about as completely absurd as they could possibly get.

I can realize that the Indians you offered to help have made some very sharp and critical judgements, but how in all honesty, thinking over your whole situation as objectively as you can — don't you see the obvious justice of their responses?

Now, it is time — at this point I'm not about to swallow at once your plea that you wish to do penance — neither am I totally casting it aside. What I am doing is putting over it a big question mark, then, watching to see what you'll do next.

I do believe, however, that the one way you show repentance best for your only two well known sins is to take the following course:

1. Brace yourself and your personal courage to use it in a way which — with some difficulty — you can truly redeem yourself.

2. Drop the appeals of your recent convictions right now and have the courage to avoid privilege and face your sentences honestly and head on.

3. Be willing to serve your time, without asking any favors and show yourself willing to face the same kind of justice a poor man gets for crimes far less than yours.

4. Then, when you get accustomed as any poor man can get to the treatment in our prison system — in a real prison, not a "country prison" — give encouragement to other poor bastards who follow you into those sorrows.

5. Then, finally, when you do get out after at least your full minimum term, speak out for all of your fellow prisoners and use your truly good intelligence to give us your ideas based on experience from our penal system, how it should be reformed. And then you will be listened to by all the people with attention and respect. And, in this way, you can do penance, very well serve mankind, and regain the respect of the American people as a decent and honest man.

6. And — finally — be glad you did not, like Mr. Nixon, get a pardon you never earned. You have a chance — the hard way — to earn the respect of mankind despite your crimes.

Now you are willing to brace your courage and take it?

With the courage to face prison as a poor man faces it, and then tell the story of you and him both, you could do great service to your fellow humans. Now are you willing to do it?

Sincerely,

Paul Dubnar
Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor,

Among the survival programs of Save The People is the People's Free Health Clinic, located in the southeast section of Washington, D.C., one of the areas of Washington in which Save The People operates survival programs. The People's Free Health Clinic has been closed for sometime due to the difficulties involved in a nonprofit, non-endowed community organization attempting singularly to operate a survival program which must by its very nature be the end result of collective input and unified effort.

During the period that the clinic has been closed efforts have been made to resolve the problems which affect the clinic's function.

An immediate problem being faced at this time is malpractice insurance. We of the People's Free Health Clinic Cadre, a component of the People's Free Health Service Committee, have been unable to find an insurance market in the D.C. area still accepting malpractice insurance coverage. Price is a definite consideration but the lack of an available market is the major contradiction, understanding that here in the District of Columbia F.H.C. can no longer function without malpractice insurance.

We are asking any F.H.C. or health organization in the country that has any information concerning this subject in terms of insurance companies or alternatives to this situation to send this information to Save The People at this address.

Yours in struggle,

Save The People

Anita Stevens, Health Coordinator
c/o Education for Liberation Bookstore
904 H Street N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

ARE YOU ELIGIBLE FOR FOOD STAMPS?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

head of your household, or someone he or she appoints, can ask for the fair hearing. If you have trouble doing this, the food stamp office will help you.

Send your fair hearing request to the food stamp office. It only has to be a statement saying you want a fair hearing, and the reasons you want the fair hearing. (For example, "My income was figured wrong" or "I was wrongly denied food stamps.") The food stamp office will arrange the hearing. But the time, place, and date must be convenient for you.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE TOLD ABOUT ANY ACTION THE FOOD STAMP OFFICE PLANS TO TAKE AGAINST YOU.

Federal law says that the food stamp office must notify you 15 days before it plans to take any harmful action against you (like not giving you food stamps or charging you more.) They must give you reasons for the action, and must tell you of your right to a fair hearing.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO CONTINUE RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS AFTER YOU APPEAL.

You can appeal — ask for a fair hearing — usually up to 30 days after you've been notified of a planned action against you. But in most cases, if you appeal within 15 days of the notice, you have a right to continue receiving the same benefits until the fair hearing decides whether or not the planned action against you is right or wrong.

YOU HAVE IMPORTANT RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR HEARING PROCESS.

You have the right:

A. To adequately prepare for the fair hearing. This means the right for you or your representative to look at all documents and records which might be used at the hearing. This also means giving you enough time to do it well.

B. To have someone with you to represent you at the fair hearing (a lawyer, friend, or anybody you choose).

C. To bring witnesses to support your arguments.

D. To ask questions of any witness used by the food stamp office, or of anybody else.

E. To present arguments or evidence to support you and a reply to the food stamp office's arguments.

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| REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE | Huey P. Newton | \$1.95 |
| TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE | Huey P. Newton | \$1.95 |
| BLOOD IN MY EYE | George Jackson | \$1.50 (paperback) \$5.95 (hardback) |
| SOLEDAD BROTHERS | George Jackson | \$1.50 |
| WHITE JUSTICE | Panther Trial Transcripts | \$2.75 |
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Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

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Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

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Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

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Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



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Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

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Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

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Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

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Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

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Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

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Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."

—Huey P. Newton



"I WISH"

I wish I was a blue sky moving
 about,
 I wish my boyfriend was green
 because I love green,
 I wish all my sisters would die,
 I wish I were on top of a tower
 with a girl and a 12-gauge
 shotgun blowing people's heads
 off,
 I wish Larry M was red as the
 stripes in the flag,
 I wish I was in Walt Disney World
 in the Haunted House,
 I wish I was at a basketball game,
 I wish I were Paul Warfield's
 brother,
 I wish Kool and the Gang were
 my sisters,
 I wish I was Larry Csonka's
 brother,
 I wish I had a big bomb, and
 everyone would give me all the
 money in the world (in gold),
 I wish I had \$6 million in pennies,
 I wish I had my own bedroom,

I wish I was not dumb at all,
 I wish that I would live in a big
 house,
 I wish something but nothing,
 I wish I was a dog so I could bite
 people,
 I wish I was not at school,
 I wish I could jump over the world
 and go to Mars,
 I wish I would die...
 I used to be a speedy but now
 I'm a slowy,
 I used to be a star but now I'm a
 sun,
 I used to be the Jackson Five but
 now I'm Geraldine Wilson,
 I used to be in Georgia but now
 I'm in Washington,
 I used to be a rabbit but now
 I'm a tiger,
 I used to be white but now I'm
 brown,
 I used to be up but now I'm
 down,
 I used to get straight A's, now I

get straight U's,
 I used to have big feet, now I have
 no feet,
 I used to be alive, now I am dead,
 I used to be black and beautiful,
 but now I am ugly and white,
 I used to be me, but now I am
 you...
 I wanna say just gotta say
 something,
 'Bout those beautiful beautiful
 outta sight black men...
 I used to be red, white and blue,
 But now I am black, red and
 green...
 100 years ago I wasn't born and
 I didn't know what it was like
 until
 King Kong told me that they had
 big buildings and had a whole lot
 of
 people on this word called a
 world.
 In 100 years the Million Dollar
 Man will be weaker than an ant.

(THE ABOVE POEM WAS WRITTEN COLLECTIVELY BY A COMBINED
 THIRD AND FOURTH GRADE CLASS AND A SIXTH GRADE CLASS IN A
 WASHINGTON, D.C., SCHOOL. EACH STUDENT CONTRIBUTED A LINE,
 OR WHATEVER HE OR SHE FELT LIKE CONTRIBUTING. A TRULY
 PEOPLE'S POEM.)